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# THE INDUSTRIBUS HEN

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY  
FOR  
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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HOW TO CULL AND SELECT YOUNG STOCK

# EGGS FOR HATCHING



After winning 67 regular premiums in one year, 26 of these **firs** and **specials**, being over double as many firs and specials won by all competitors in the history of the **Tenn. State show at Nashville**, and this after selling the cock birds that won 1st and 2d in Whites in a class of 275, I have come back to "The Pines," mated up the best lot of

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that are to be found in America, and will sell eggs that will hatch you winners at \$5 per 15 from select pen, or \$8 per 18; \$6 per 26 from all pens, \$9 per 50 or \$15 per 100.

## JONES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN

has a show record that is unequalled by any breeder in the world. My handsome 36-page catalogue, printed in colors, will tell you all about it; send 10c in stamps for mailing. It is a book worthy a place in any library; don't be without a copy.

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Get what you want—a pen, trio, pair or a male bird that will improve your flock, but get them from "The Strongest Blood Lines on Earth," they will please you. Don't buy until you get my prices. 27 High Class Collie Puppies for Sale; a few Brood Bitches also.

**R. F. JONES, The Pines, R. F. D. 30 Paducah, Ky.**

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THEY ARE STILL WINNING THE BLUE WHEREVER SHOWN

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### BRED FOR MERIT AND SOLD ON HONOR.

I mate and breed my birds for the highest possible exhibition quality, and at the same time give attention to their egg-producing qualities. There are no better egg-producers in the world than the ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES, and they have proven as superior in this regard as in their prize-winning qualities, having laid in my own yards an average of 214 eggs to a pullet in one year—individuals laying as high as 270 eggs during the twelve months. The strain that is superior to the ACME strain does not exist.

Description of Birds, Terms and Prices on Application. Write for my Illustrated Circular.

ACME POULTRY PLANT,

JOHN W. BOSWELL, Jr., Proprietor,

R.F.B. No. 1, BECKWITH, TENN.



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Buff Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, B. B. Red Game Bantams, Buff Cochinchin Bantams, Pekin Ducks, Scottish Terrier Dogs and Berkshire Hogs

*Nothing but the best kept here. Write us your wants*

## JUNE SALE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S.C.R.I. REDS

At prices less than half their value. We need the room for the largest stock of young stock I have ever raised. This is your opportunity to get a start with the right kind of stock at a low price. We have hundreds to sell and can please you. They have the quality and the breeding back of them, and a show record for eight years that we are proud of. Send for prices and a list of my winnings. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$1.00 per 30 "or balance of season

## MILES POULTRY FARM

OSCAR E. MILES, Columbus, Ohio.

(Please mention this paper.)

## HALLMARK'S S.C. Brown Leghorns ARE WINNERS

They won at Birmingham, Ala., December 5-10, 1906: First pen, first pullet, first cockerel; also special for best cockerel, best pullet and best pen. I am making special prices on this year's breeders to make room for young stock.

EGGS \$1 FOR 15 FOR REST OF SEASON

**J. F. HALLMARK**  
Route 4  
**ONEONTA, ALA.**

## SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS

Eggs from five grand pens, containing the cream of the best birds raised the past few years. This is a grand opportunity to get your foundation stock at a very little cost to you. Send for our 1907 mating list. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 26. B. S. BEUERLIN, Box D, MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

# THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 4

Knoxville, Tenn., August, 1907

(Whole No. 39) No. 3

## POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 10

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

DURING heavy spring production, the reproductive system of the hen is worked under a great strain. No matter how well fed, most hens lose in weight and vitality. At the close of this period there is usually a short rest, during which time the hen gains in weight and prepares for the next period, moulting. If the process of moulting is very rapid, the hen seems to undergo as great or greater strain than when laying heavily. By noting this, it is easy to understand why the summer and early fall production is so light.

A comparison of the reports of May and June will show a decrease of production, and necessarily an increase in cost per dozen. The total egg yield of last month was 1252, while in this month it is 989. This decreases the average per hen from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in May to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  in June. This de-

very heavy egg yield, there is a loss in weight of birds and vice versa, depending to some extent on amount of feed consumed. This always has a tendency to keep the cost of egg production from fluctuating. This fact is very clearly shown by the Wyandotte pen. The egg yield of this pen, as is the case this month, has been lowest for two or three months, but the cost per dozen has never been highest. The relation between amount of feed consumed and egg or meat production is also easily seen. An excellent example of this is the Brown Leghorn pen. The egg yield has been rather low, considering the usual prolificacy of the breed, but because of small amount of feed consumed and usually a slight gain in weight, the cost per dozen is kept unusually low.

The highest egg yield for the month was made by Barred Rock pen No. 2. It is interesting to note that all the pens

### RECORD FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed		No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs			Average Per Hen
			In	Out		Grain	Mash	Cost Per Dozen	
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	67	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	11	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	176	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	202	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Rocks.....	4	12	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	175	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Langshans.....	6	12	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	40	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	227	52	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total .....		83	426 $\frac{1}{2}$	415	1252	386	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS: The feed was valued at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of green bone valued at 10 cents were fed to each pen. The grain was a mixture of 12 parts corn, 7 parts wheat, 3 parts oats; the mash 3 parts bran, 3 parts shorts, 2 parts soy bean meal, 2 parts beef scraps, 1 part alfalfa.

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.

crease is caused by the intense hot weather and the effects of continuous production. The looseness of feathers shows that the moulting period is approaching which will be more plainly marked in the next month. During the past four or five months there has been a total loss in weight of flock from 10 to 20 pounds each month. Instead of the usual loss this month there is a small increase of nearly four pounds. This shows that while production is failing the feed is not entirely wasted. The hens are beginning to replenish their reserves, or in other words are adding on a certain amount of surplus flesh which all hens require when in prime condition.

The greatest gain made by any one pen during the month was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, made by White Wyandotte pen No. 1. A study of the reports shows that in most cases, when there is a

### RECORD FOR MONTH OF JUNE, 1907

Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed		No. Eggs	Feed, Lbs			Average Per Hen
			In	Out		Grain	Mash	Cost Per Dozen	
White Wyandottes.....	1	12	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	45	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barred Rocks.....	2	11	68	68	185	56	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Barred Rocks.....	3	12	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	56	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Rocks.....	4	12	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	56	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Black Langshans.....	6	12	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	56	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. C. B. Leghorns.....	7	12	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	156	45	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
S. C. W. Leghorns.....	8	12	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Total .....		83	415	418 $\frac{1}{2}$	989	363 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

REMARKS:—The feed was valued at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; loss or gain of flesh 10 cents; 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of green cut bone, valued at 10 cents, were fed to each pen. The grain was a mixture of 12 parts corn, 5 wheat, 3 oats, 5 peas. Mash 3 bran, 3 shorts, 2 soy bean meal, 2 alfalfa, 1 meat scrap, 3 green cut bone.

JAS. TYLER, Poultryman.

except this one decreased considerably in production. The average yield per hen of this pen in last month was 16 while in this month it is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The second highest yield was made by White Leghorns, but their cost was slightly higher than that of the Brown Leghorns.

Hens like a variety of food, and they should be given as much in that line as possible. As a matter of suggestion, the following plan is outlined as a winter feed or for the confined hens. On the off-mornings give a feed of equal parts corn and oatmeal, wet with milk, or boiled turnips, or potatoes, mixed with a little wheat bran. All scraps from the table and refuse from the kitchen should be mixed with the morning feed. A daily allowance of a small quantity of meat, ground bones and oyster shells should not be overlooked.

## AUGUST POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR

THE two main things a poultryman has to consider these long hot days are keeping the old stock comfortable and healthy and keeping the young stock growing and thrifty. Under either of these two heads comes the battle against mites and lice. Undoubtedly the average beginner in poultry has more trouble with vermin and his failures are more often traceable to this cause than all other sources combined. Methods of fighting lice have been given often in recent issues of THE INDUSTRIOS HEN, but in giving poultry work for August it will not do to omit the important work of fighting the ever present louse and mite. Farther South than Tennessee some damage is done by the chigre and sand fleas, but in the latitude of Tennessee no trouble has come to my knowledge from these pests. It is true that the lice and mites are more determined in their attacks here in the South than farther North as they have a longer season to breed and spread in. So don't get wearied because you so often hear the warning to look out for lice and mites.

If you have not already done so, cut out feeding all corn or corn meal. Wheat is a good feed during hot weather. A mixture of wheat bran and shorts is another good summer feed.

The young flock should be culled heavily this month. There is no use carrying disqualified youngsters if you are breeding for thoroughbred stock. Sell or kill them off as soon as detected. In culling watch for vigor. If a youngster shows weakness from the beginning, you will hardly raise it to sufficient maturity to be of any benefit in the pot or market either. But should one of these weaklings escape its chick-hood and come up to frying size, in nearly every case, you will observe that it still does not grow as fast as the rest of the

flock its own age. It is a safe plan to dispose of all such chicks as soon as they are marketable size.

Shade and cool water are prime requisites for comfort these days. If you can possibly, change the water twice daily; but if not changed be sure and put in cool water when you do make the change. Don't get warm, stagnant water out of a pond or ditch and put in the fountains at night.

As a tonic put a piece of bluestone about the size of a pea in a gallon of water, powdering it up. Use this one day a week.

The young cockerels in some breeds are beginning to get a little "scrappy" now and show signs of their sex. They should be separated as soon as discovered crowing and placed away from the general flock.

If you are going to caponize, and it is well to try it on a few cockerels, just about the time the cockerels begin to spread out to crow is a good time. It is better to perform the operation a little before than after they have begun to scrap among themselves.

If the yards are hard and baked, dig up a few feet square in each yard, one place in the warm sunshine and another in the cool shade if possible, so the birds can scratch and dig in the fresh dirt.

It is time now to prepare the yards for sowing to green winter feed. Plow the soil with a turning plow when the ground is in good friable condition any time during this month, when most convenient. You can sow rye or oats, the latter part of August and have a fine winter pasture. It will be necessary, of course, to keep the fowls off the run until the grain gets a good start. If you are compelled to yard all the time, you can "double up" the yards for a week or ten days until the grain gets a start. For green feed, rye is the best for this climate.

## COMPARISON OR SCORE CARD JUDGING

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

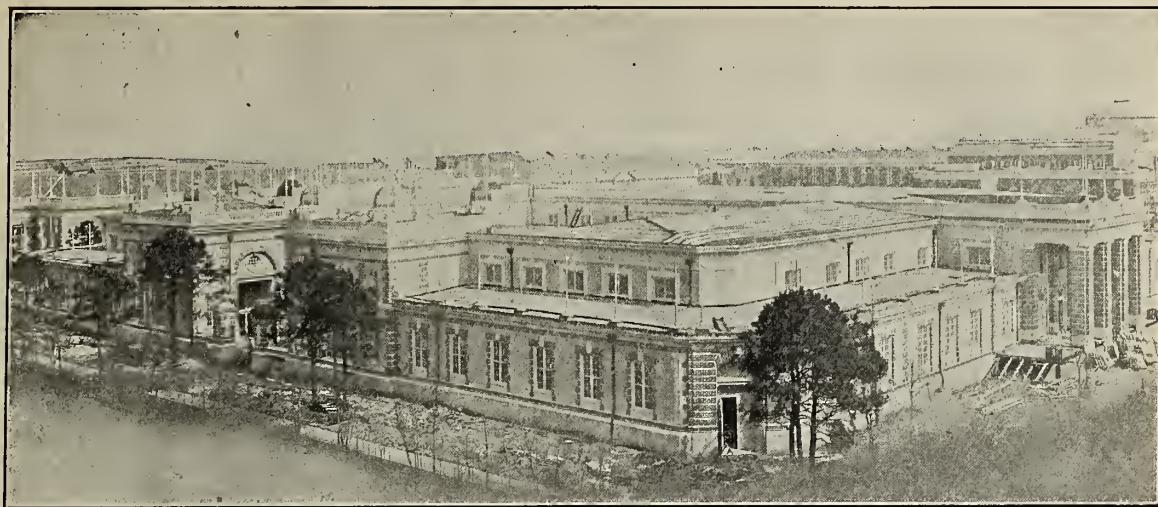
IN the April and May issues the articles on judging were very interesting to me. Whether score card or comparison judging is best I am not prepared to say. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. If score card judging is really the best, as Brothers Owen and Boyd seem to think, it's strange to me that the two largest American shows, New York and Boston, do not have score card judging. There are not two greater shows in all America than these, and if the score card system would be best, I certainly think the association would want it. Mr. Owen insinuates that if the score card system was used entirely that a first prize bird at a small show would bring just as high a price as one that took the blue at Madison Square or Boston. We hardly think so. I know that a first prize winner at Chicago will bring several times the money that a bird of the same score would bring that had won at a local show. Score card judging is all right, but the way some judges apply it it is "all wrong." When a bird is shown at three score card shows and is scored by three of America's foremost judges, and one scores him at 91 3-4, the second at 93 1-2, and the third at 95 1-4, how are we to know what the bird scored? If you were to sell this bird at his score card value, what would you ask for him? would you sell him at the high scoring price or the low one, or would you "go between?" Some time ago I noticed in a leading monthly journal a reproduction of a score card. The bird scored was a Buff Rock pullet and was scored by a prominent judge. She had been given a score of 95 1-2, I think, and had two points "out" on shape, but was not cut at all on symmetry. Now how could this be? Could this pullet have perfection of form and be cut two points on shape? I guess not. Will some one please explain? Last winter I visited a show that was judged by a judge that is claimed to be one of the best in existence. He was good enough to place the awards on several of the popular classes at Madison Square last winter, and he judged at one of the South's largest shows last winter by the score card system. The show I visited he judged by score card and if all score card judging is done like he did that, why just please excuse me. I watched the judge very close. One Barred Rock

hen had legs that were simply covered with black spots and she never even received a cut in this section. In judging the Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas I also watched him very close. He would pull out one wing and never look at the other wing at all, when it might have had two square inches of solid white. If I had been an exhibitor I would certainly reminded him of it, but as I was only a visitor I kept my mouth shut, which was the proper thing for me to do. Now our best judges hardly ever score a bird exactly the same twice, and no two judges score exactly alike, so how are we to know what our birds really do score? If these men of national reputation cannot apply the score card "right," who can? If they are not capable, who are? I have no kick against the score card if it is applied right, but who can apply it right? In order to apply it right a man should be able to score a bird at one o'clock and then go back again at two o'clock and score it over again and give it just exactly the same score. Who can do it?

I also saw the judge I spoke of give first prize to a Barred Rock that everyone considered the poorest bird in the class. He would have been worthless as a breeder, but received a pretty high score. If this bird had been shown at a comparison show he would not got a pleasant look. You may talk about your score card shows all you want to, but until there is some more uniform way of applying it I will prefer comparison every time.

## A GREAT BIRD

The American hen is the greatest bird in the world. All the gold and silver mined in a year, added to the value of sheep and wool, doesn't equal the money worth of poultry products Biddy produces in 365 days time. That sounds big, but it's a big fact and can't be expressed in small figures. If it's hard to believe, take the same truth in another way. Think of a railway train 900 miles long, composed of 107,818 cars. Well! If all the eggs produced on Uncle Sam's farm in one year were packed in crates containing 260 eggs each, it would take just such a train to transport them all between any two points.



Pure Food Building, Jamestown Exposition.

## SCORE CARD VERSUS COMPARISON

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. P. SCHWAB

THE mode of judging, or the score card vs. comparison, seems to be one of live interest to you and your readers at the present time. The article in your July issue by Mr. Bullington I consider able and was read with much interest. The one by Mr. Fields amused me greatly, as it no doubt will many others, and it also may cause much misunderstanding, as it does not give comparison a fair show; for those not accustomed to comparison judging would naturally surmise that that system was very inefficient and that all the judge would have to do would be to poke up the birds with a stick and pin up the ribbons on the cage of the bird that would best put up with the poking.

As this is so far from being right and proper, I deem it a duty to reply. I do not wish to go on record as personally favoring either system. Both are Standard modes, and both are strictly proper if carefully applied. Each has its advantage and both are thorough. I will not at this time write of the advantages of either, as this letter is only intended to set aright what wrong impressions may have been formed in the minds of your readers regarding comparison judging.

Comparison is and means all that the word implies—"the act of comparing." Applying this system, all birds are handled and all sections receive a thorough inspection. The best are checked, and when all birds in a class have been handled the best birds are again taken out and compared with one another, and then the awards are made. Now what mode could be fairer or squarer than this, or in fact better in selecting the best birds? The expert can readily select the best 6 to 10 or 15 (according to the size of the class) specimens in each class, and from these, by comparing them, place the awards where they rightly belong. The loser does know why he lost, for he must know it was because somebody else had better birds, and it would be no great satisfaction to him to know that it was by only a fraction of a point. He would not advertise it if he did know, for it would not be conducive to his best interests if he did.

Had I known Mr. Fields' address I should have written him. As it is, I must rely upon your generosity to invite him to attend the Charlotte (N. C.) show, one of our most progressive associations, and there to see for himself a comparison show from A to Z. I should be highly pleased to meet him and all who can go there.



Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Palace, Jamestown Exposition.

# JUDGING COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOS HEN BY EDGAR E. MCINTOSH

In my last article I promised to tell my opinion of what the judges ought to do about awarding the prizes to the Columbians (for the good of the breed.) I shall speak plainly, and some things may not seem right. I don't wish any one to take it personally, for if they do, it is a case of the coat fitting the man.

No one has any more regard for a poultry judge than I, and they have my sympathy when they act conscientiously in performing their duty.

As in all things, there is always a little suspicion about a judge, and it is no one's fault but his own. You ask why? Because he, like all poultry fanciers, is good hearted and wants to please all, be popular and see the best bird win, and so on, so as to be employed again. What is a judge; what is he supposed to know, do or say? Let us see; go with me through this talk, and see if I am not about right. A judge is a man that is hired to say which bird in each class is going to have the ribbon hung on their coop. He is supposed to judge the class himself, with no help from the exhibitors. He is supposed to know which is the best bird, and to say so himself. He isn't supposed to divide the prizes among the exhibitors to please everyone, yet I do think it is the best for any breed to have things come out this way, but let it come so unintentionally. His judgment is supposed to be final, which is proper. These are a few of the things a poultry judge is supposed to do, but does he do it? Is he always competent to perform his duties on such classes as he judges? If not, is he doing justice by either the bird or his fellowmen?

We will grant he has to learn something, as new breeds are coming up all the time, and some one has to judge them, and new judges have to learn. All these things one can stand to a certain extent, but how about the one that pays from fifty cents to three dollars entry fee, and have a man judge the birds that never bred one, and don't know anything about the variety he judges? Such cases have happened, and I expect they will again, but if he goes at his job and does the best he can, that is all right; nine cases out of ten he will award the prize to the bird that suits his fancy, and when questioned about his decision, he will invariably say the *Standard* says so and so; then he blushes. The fact is the *Standard* isn't applied in all sections as it is in his pet sections. The *Standard* is made to use and to favor no one section; it gives us two methods to judge by, and it looks as though neither one is used in some sections. It looks as though some judges have a standard of their own. Seeing the *Standard* is ignored as it is, why not work for the good of the future and give more prizes to darker birds?

Color seems to rule in Light Brahmans. You will hear most of our judges say they have either bred or judged Light Brahmans. That may be, but they seem to make a fizzle of color in the Columbians.

The judges have been awarding prizes to birds that are nearly faded out in hackles; the very section that makes the variety. You can get all sections clean, but not a good clean hackle to go with them. The whole secret is and always has been that dirty back color; it is valued the same as neck color in Light Brahmans, and just the same in color as neck in the American class. The judges seem to favor a wing in female equal to that on the male. This is not called for in the *Standard*. Just as long as the *Standard* says black, black to predominate, that is enough. To let a bird of standard wing (male or female) win on wing alone, he does an outright injustice to himself, the bird and variety. He will tell you the *Standard* calls for a white back. So it does, but not for a hackle so faded that the shafting is white, and this is just what happens: He will give one bird the prize because the shape is grand, then give another a prize because the color is grand. This is grand judging. I don't care which method is used in judging; they cannot use either one absolutely. If scoring, they compare to a certain extent. I take the hackle, for my defence in this case, and with a dirty back, as they call it, and will point to all that without these two sections the Columbians will not improve as they ought to. Don't think I mean a dirty back that is full of spots and all covered with striping clear up to the cape. I mean a back where the undercolor is strong, and if so strong as to show on surface and make a dirty appearance. Why should this kind of a back be thrown out for a white back, and no color in the hackle,

as the *Standard* gives (back) shape and color alike (neck) shape one half what it does color, and back shape same as neck color.

Look up the *Standard* for yourself, any one that knows how to put color together knows very well this dirty color on back is what we have got to have for breeding, and all are looking for a nice hackle. I know we are not judging breeding birds in the show room; surely you are not judging standard birds either. What are you doing?

When a bird stands away out by itself, any one can judge it; that is no expert job, but outside of that, what is the case? This is my opinion of it: When you give a bird a blue or red ribbon, you give that bird's record as a future breeder. If you have gone by the *Standard*, you have given a worthy record. If you have given the ribbon to a bird with no color in hackle, with a white shaft nearly the entire length of feather, you have done an unjust thing for the good of this noble variety of Wyandottes. You have ignored the *Standard* and decided against nature. The *Standard* calls for a small amount of striping in saddle. One cannot get color unless they use color. I have always worked for color, for color makes the variety and shape makes the breed.

As long as the judge is given a class of birds to say just what he sees fit to say about them, why not pay more attention to color, and he will have no more kicks coming than he



A Good R. C. R. I. Red Hen. Bred by E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

does now. Surely the fellows will kick that have been getting ribbons on white birds, for he will do it more of a selfish motive than for the good of the breed.

The time is ripe now to commence this kind of judging, as the Columbians have been through several stages of development and they have got to go through another one soon, and that has got to commence in the show room. Who will be the first judge to show sand enough to do it. Our big shows are the places to start it, as on such shows depend the future. Some will say I am color mad, crazy, and don't know what I am talking about, to ask a judge to give the prize to a breeding bird. Perhaps, I am, but I do know one thing, and that is on whatever the judge says depends the future of the variety of birds he judges, either for good or bad.

The man that wins the blue at our largest show gets the bulk of trade the following season, regardless of the quality of his stock. If the judge isn't well posted on the variety, then, the variety suffers. When he asks another one's opinion, he can not be posted.

I will give a couple of instances that happened last winter in one show where sixty Columbians were exhibited. The judge came across two birds. They were equal, in his opinion. One bird had a pretty bluish undercolor; the other white. He looked in the Light Brahma *Standard*, and said white undercolor was mentioned first, and therefore, white was given preference. I guess he didn't see the words either bluish white

or slate, and afterwards said the Columbians were not in the *Standard*. In another larger and better show a certain bird wasn't to have a thing to its credit. The owner told the judge that he gave that very same bird first at another show not over six weeks before. Well, the judge said: "I will give it a ribbon." Where does the *Standard* come in here?

Another instance that happened in one of our big shows: A certain party showed Partridge Wyandottes, and no doubt had the best bird in the class, but the judge gave it second. The owner asked the judge if he could tell him why the first bird was better than the second. He owned right up that he did not know. He was selected to judge the Partridge Wyandotte, and he did the best he knew how. Honest man! This is about the judgment the new breeds get for a long time after there are enough good ones to choose from. Pretty tough, when a man has to pay two or three dollars to enter a bird. So it is when a judge thinks he sees a row of stubs on both shanks, and asks the owner if these are not stubs, and he says no, they are roughness, caused by an accident, and takes the owner's word for it, and gives it first. Is it any wonder I am against the exhibitor helping the judge? I am also against two judges on the same bird.

I have said a great deal about color. Some may think it a lot of unnecessary talk. I could say a lot more and not tell it all, either. We have the Brahma for an object lesson, right in our shows, where the Columbians are. Now, if it is shape they claim for a defense in this judging, then I say they are again off, for they will flee to some pet section again by saying the back is grand, and so on. The whole amount of it

is there are very few who know what shape is. There is no excuse for not knowing color, but for shape, we have no true model to go by. The *Standard* gives us eight varieties of Wyandottes, and describes them all alike on page 44 in the *Standard*, on size and shape, and then gives us seven illustrations, and there are just two of them alike. This may not be necessary, but if they are to be alike, each and every variety, why not give them so in the *Standard*? Surely, any of the illustrations are better than we can produce. This is natural, but if the *Standard* makers are to get the breeders and judges closer together on shape, why not give us one type for all? I was told last winter by an expert judge that the cut of the Columbians in the *Standard* was abominable. Times have changed within fifteen years, and so has Wyandotte shape. We had then a good round bird with a nice spread tail. Surely we had a big cushion on females, but we didn't have so many Leghorn backs on males, nor a Hamburg body on both sexes as now. But now they want a tail on a Wyandotte like a bowsprit on a three-masted schooner. Do you notice when a Wyandotte shows up with that good old fashioned type, how the boys flock around it? This type for a Wyandotte, in my opinion, is to be preferred to a Hamburg type, such as is given to our Wyandottes of today (all varieties).

I have made this article much longer than I intended to, but I will stop after asking the judges to positively refuse to ask any opinions of, or to go and look over any one exhibitor's birds before judging. This refers to special prizes also. I make this plea for the good of the future, and not for myself, for I am not around with the judge.

## THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY T. REID PARRISH

THE bird with the beautiful black neck and tail of the lordly Light Brahma, the ever admired Wyandotte shape, the wonderful winter egg production of the Light Brahma, coupled with the great egg producing qualities of the White Wyandotte. A bird beautiful to the eye, a veritable egg machine, a winter producer, a full breast and plump carcass, a beauty and a hustler. What more could man ask?

This is the very latest breed admitted to the *Standard of Perfection*, and generally conceded by breeders to be the equal of any old breed we have, possessing many good points lacking in the other breeds, there being already a demand for it that justifies the belief that it will have the greatest run ever experienced in the history of the fancy. The public are generally on the lookout for something new. Especially is this true in the chicken world, and in offering the Columbian Wyandotte, we have not only given the new thing, but something that has behind it the blood of the oldest and best breed on earth, which has been the direct means of this production, which is much superior to any offered the chicken world for years. The Columbian Wyandotte is here to stay. In the markings of the Light Brahma, the plump carcass and early maturity of the Wyandotte, you have what is sure to win.

In offering a production like this to the public, there should be a clean and clear statement as to the crosses used in its make, and not an effort to confuse. In offering to the fanciers this article, I do not intend that some of the old breeders who claim to have produced the Columbian Wyandotte by crossing on the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver-Laced Wyandotte have not done so. I believe that some of the breeders, according to their statements and the opinion they have of their ability, could, by crossing Indian Runner Ducks on Bronze Turkeys, produce a mocking bird.

I will take up the crosses, as followed by me in the production of the Columbian Wyandotte. While I do not claim to be the first to produce this breed, I had started my work long before I had ever seen a Columbian Wyandotte, and believe that I have the best color lines yet established. After selecting from my own yards what I wanted, I procured from a friend in this city a White Wyandotte cock, he being what I wanted in shape. You will see from this that this strain was started here in the city of Nashville, Tenn., and I challenge any breeder in the country to show me that he has furnished one drop of blood in the production of this strain. It is truly a Southern strain, a Tennessee strain, a Nashville strain, whether it is as good as the best, the show rooms of the next eighteen months will tell.

After months of study, I decided that a Light Brahma hen with solid black flights, a hackle intensely black with broad white edging, a very broad and short tail, with the

narrowest possible edging to coverts, and a clean back, was what I wanted for this cross, and selected six from my flock of Light Brahma as near to this ideal as possible. Now, why this broad lacing in hackle, while in tail coverts narrow as possible? Because years of experience in breeding Light Brahma has shown me a very dark hackle has a tendency to black running into the white lacing of the hackle, often reaching to the edge of the feathers, while in the tail feathers the hardest problem is to keep the white lacing from running too far into the black. You will see that in the selection of the females I have considered color above everything, taking into consideration the tail, which I wanted well spread; a broad back naturally going with a well spread tail.

The White Wyandotte cock I wanted with a good small comb, well developed waddles and the shortest bird I could possibly find, with low well spread tail, and found one to fill the bill exactly.

What did I get from this cross? Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahma—all feather legged. The Silver Wyandottes were not birds that a breeder of Silvers would care to breed from. There were some of them with nearly white breast, solid black wings bows and showing lacing throughout the plumage, with a hackle that any Silver-Laced breeder would be proud of, and a checken I never would have believed would have come from White Wyandottes and Light Brahma cross, but any one seeing them and not knowing the origin would declare them a cross of Light Brahma and Silver Wyandotte. You can see how easy it would be for a breeder, accidentally securing one of these specimens and crossing back on a White Wyandotte, which would naturally produce Light Brahma markings to a certain degree, to bring himself to believe that he had started with Silver-Laced Wyandottes as original cross. Here is where you get your Silver-Laced Wyandotte cross that has made the Columbian Wyandotte in some yards—a chance cross of White Wyandotte and Light Brahma—the rest suppose. The Barred Plymouth Rocks showed more of the Brahma than the Silvers, but there were unmistakable barring throughout the plumage, being especially noticeable in the tail and wings, some specimens showing barring in every section. A cross of this might make something that looked like a Columbian Wyandotte, but I doubt it. Yet some breeders are claiming that this, the Barred Plymouth Rocks, is their original cross. I do not believe that any breeder has made a Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte cross for the purpose of producing a Columbian, or Silver-Laced Wyandotte for that purpose. Now, I had some chicks from this first cross that were fairly good rose comb Light Brahma or feather-legged Columbian Wyandotte. You would not for an instant suppose that I would eat birds showing good Brahma markings and save the birds showing unmistakable barring, or

enough black to make them look like Silver Wyandottes—not much. You would not have done such a trick yourself. Scientists may figure that these birds were the ones to use, but I am not a scientist, and the birds showing good Brahma markings looked to me like what I wanted.

Now we are up to the second cross. The chicks were showing really darker than the Brahma hens from which they were hatched. Why this was I am not prepared to say, but I had chicks with almost black hackle, with hardly a trace of white edging, tail with blackest of feathers and solid black flights. I made my selections from these, selecting only those birds with rose comb and least foot feathering, guarding against black in the back as far as possible, which seemed to be prevalent. Now, why not more White Wyandotte blood? I wanted two crosses, and selected from the lot to cross on, four White Wyandotte hens, the darkest male bird I had and eight of the best females for another White Wyandotte cock, paying special attention to White Wyandotte shape.

What does this produce? The White Wyandotte cross, more Silver Wyandottes, more Barred Plymouth Rocks and some fairly good Columbian specimens, showing much black in the back, the black in the Silvers being less pronounced, but yet enough to lead one to believe there was a Silver-Laced Wyandotte cross. Some specimens would lead to the belief that a Barred Plymouth Rock was somewhere in their make-up. The best specimens, or the ones showing the least Brahma markings were in the majority, which was the reverse in the first cross, but the black was not so good as in the first cross, showing a greater tendency to motley. The White Wyan-

dote hen cross produced a lighter lot all the way through, the hackles in the best specimens being entirely too light, with wings and tail showing more or less white, but some of them being especially valuable for some of my subsequent matings; from these matings there were also some solid white birds, which were useless. This light mating produced a greater per cent. with clean legs than did the darker cross. From both crosses there were a good number of birds with rose comb and clean legs, this with the Light Brahma markings making a Columbian Wyandotte. You will see from this the Columbian Wyandotte is really made in two seasons with three crosses—no great skill required, either, to make this, and people will think you are a scientific breeder, and maybe somebody will publish your picture in a poultry journal. If the third or White Wyandotte hen cross had been left off, it is possible you would not have been bored with this article, for there would have been more crosses producing dark birds, but the light birds produced by this cross was what I needed to tone down the dark that was so pronounced in the other cross, and the making or the perfecting of the breed took several years of mating of different types, using mostly single matings and in-breeding wherever possible, every detail having to be given consideration, shape and egg production being especially considered, as shape makes the breed and egg production makes the hen.

In my next article I will give a detailed description of the Columbian Wyandotte as they are today, and try to remove some wrong ideas as to mating of this breed for the best results.

## RESULTS OF HATCHING SEASON AT LAKEMONT POULTRY FARM

Written for *The Industrious Hen* by C. Fred Ward

**W**E have heard so many reports of the improvident hatches this spring that we thought perhaps the readers of *THE HEN* would be interested in hearing a report that is certainly above the average for this year. In the first place, "to give credit where credit is due," we must say that we were more than fortunate in securing the services of a man who thoroughly understands the hatching and brooding question in Florida.

We started our first machines on December 11 with 220 Rhode Island Red eggs and hatched 102 chicks. The second hatch was 55 chicks from 125 eggs. These two results were very poor, but we lay the cause to the fact that the eggs incubated were from pullets that were not yet fully matured. From the first of January up to the first of May we set 1,530 eggs, from which we hatched 1,050 chicks, or nearly 70 per cent. of eggs set. The loss from this number, from various causes, has not been over 75 chicks, so that we now have nearly 1,000 early hatched chicks, and the early pullets are already laying, at less than five months of age.

Our hatching and brooding is done almost entirely by artificial means, although we usually set a few hens with some of our choicest eggs. Of several incubator hatches we raised every chick up to three months old. Our incubator house is simply a small frame building with plenty of ventilation, built under the shade of umbrella trees. The floor of this house is clay, and in a dry time we soak it down frequently so as to supply the machines with plenty of moisture.

We use the most up-to-date makes of high priced incubators, as we have always figured that in this respect at least the best was the cheapest. This machine is practically self-regulating and seldom varied a fraction of a degree.

Our brooders are mostly home-made, out-door style. We have always felt that chicks should not be raised as hot-house plants, so, although we have plenty of heat under the hover, there is also a large unheated space all around the hover, where the chicks can stay if too warm underneath for them. We are now raising the S. C. Rhode Island Reds exclusively, and we think this is the principal reason that we are able to raise such a large per cent. of chicks hatched. The Reds somehow always seem to grow off strong and rugged from the start, and with the smallest number of "runts" of any breed we have ever tried. Our runs for the broods are about 60 feet long, so that the little fellows have a good chance to chase each other up and down.

In one end we keep a deep litter of leaves and straw, and in this throw all of our grain. They are scratching here from early until late. Just at bed time we throw in a good bunch of lawn clippings or other green stuff, and the way they go for it is a caution.

The past season has been a very bad one in Florida for raising chickens on account of the long dry spell. Our great-

est enemy for little chicks here is the "jigger flea," and they flourish exceedingly in dry weather. They breed in dry sand, and the only way to keep them down is to keep all the poultry on grassy runs. We are fortunate in having large runs well sodden to Bermuda grass, so had no trouble with the fleas.

Our neighbors, who generally raise several hundred chicks each year, were not so fortunate and were unable to get many chicks past the three weeks' stage until after the summer rains commenced, a few weeks ago. We are still hatching with hens, and shall continue to do so all summer, as we have always fallen short of birds enough to fill our orders, and from what we have seen and heard, we are convinced that there will be the biggest call for birds this summer and fall that there has ever been.

## GOOD HATCHING RECORD

Written for *The Industrious Hen*.

**A**GREAT many have asked me through the mail, also personally, why they have had such poor luck in getting their eggs to hatch the past season, and for an answer I only refer them to my record book. After looking it over, I think you will agree with me that I have no reason to complain, myself. My trouble, this spring, has been the wet season. But, so far, we have only lost eight little fellows. My first hatch this season was:

9 chicks out of 15 eggs; 12 chicks out of 15 eggs; 13 chicks out of 15 eggs; 13 chicks out of 15 eggs; 12 chicks out of 15 eggs; 13 chicks out of 15 eggs; 12 chicks out of 12 eggs; 15 chicks out of 15 eggs; 13 chicks out of 16 eggs; 10 chicks out of 12 eggs; 14 chicks out of 15 eggs; 11 chicks out of 13 eggs.

These figures only take in the eggs set on our plant. We practice the farming system, that is, let the eggs out on shares, and eggs let out had about the same number to hatch as the ones we set.

JAMES A. THORNHILL.

The excrement of fowls is of much value. In a ton of fresh hen manure there will be \$4.14 worth of nitrogen; phosphoric acid, 70 cents; potash, 37 cents; all valued at \$5.21. Air-dried hen manure, per ton, is valued at \$9.55. The air-dried is worth more than double that of cow manure. It is highly nitrogenous and should not be applied to any growing crop in its original strength. It should be mixed with soil to double its weight before being applied to alfalfa or any vegetables. It is worth more, pound for pound, than any other manures made on the farm. That you may see what is in other manures, we will state that a ton of horse manure is worth only \$2.23, a ton of cow manure is worth \$1.49. Dilute hen manure with soil and use it where you please.

# GET READY FOR KNOXVILLE'S BIG SHOW

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE D. M. OWEN

**T**HE big show of the East Tennessee Poultry Association to be held next January 7th to 11th, seems quite a long time off, but to the many breeders all over East Tennessee who contemplate showing their stock there I will say it is not too early to begin getting ready for it. Now is the time to cull out all your old breeders that you are not going to reserve for another season, and if you can't sell them for a good price, sell them for whatever you can; keep only those of extra merit, it pays to sell off close and get rid of the expense and trouble of looking after them, and it gives the young stock more room. Next take all your young stock and go over them carefully, select out the largest, best marked, and most vigorous to keep; it will pay you to keep about half and dispose of the other half.

I care not how good your stock is it will pay you to cull closely. Many breeders try to keep too many chicks. Now when you have taken all the old breeding stock and about fifty per cent of your young stock and disposed of them, this will leave you more room and give you more time to attend what is left, and you will find they will do much better. In order to get very best results I find that you should have about one acre of ground for range for every ten birds, and the richer the soil the better the birds will do. I have for many years had my Brown Leghorns raised on different farms throughout this section, and in the fall, when the young stock is brought in, I find that the best or exhibition specimens almost invariably come from the farms where the richest soil is and from places where fewest chicks were raised. Rich soil produces more food for the growing chicks, and the fewer chicks to the acre the more food for each chick, is the idea. It always pays to raise a few birds only; give them every advantage, take good care of them, and they will net you more than three times the number as if too many are kept on same ground and not given attention. To raise one bird that you can sell for \$10 is better than raising ten that you will get \$1 each for. Now that you have them culled down to about half, see that they are given good range and have all the food and variety they should have; also plenty of fresh, clean water. Keep them free of lice and vermin by frequent (say once a week) dusting with insect powders; keep the roost saturated with kerosene oil, and plenty of lime about roost and runs. Do not permit the cockerels to fight; if any get to fighting you had best separate them at once from the others. Keep them gentle; do not chase them, or allow them to be frightened in any way; learn them from the start to roost in the house, and have wire over windows so that you can confine them on rainy days without getting them too hot. Do not allow them to roost in open, or run out on rainy days, as the dew and rain will soil and fade out the plumage. By having them roost in the house you have them every night and morning where you can catch and examine each one if you desire without having to run them all over the place. Commence early to learn them to pose for judging; handle them once or twice a week and set them on a box or barrel just as if they were being judged; rub them and learn them to not be afraid or try to get away. Soon they will pose and stand just as you wish them to. Keep shanks clean and free of any roughness.

About one month before the show, if your birds are subject to weight clause, weigh them all and see if they are up in weight or if they can be brought to same; if you find they are not up to standard in weight and that you can not likely get them there, better discard such and replace with larger or heavier birds; you can't afford to be handicapped in weight if you expect to win. For three or four weeks before the show go over each specimen that you expect to show, every day or two, and examine each section thoroughly; you will be surprised to find that after you have gone over a bird some five or six times carefully you will on going over it again find defects you had not previously noticed, and by going over each bird so often you get so well acquainted with them that you can tell the best ones easy and you also get them used to being handled. The day before the show examine every one again closely, rub clean, put bands on legs and have them at show room on time to get good position; don't be late in getting them to the show room. After they reach the show room do not allow the attendants or any one to feed or water them too much. Feed very sparingly and water little or none; a hungry bird will be in better shape to score high than an over-fed one. Many a fine bird has gone to pieces in the show room by being over-fed. Birds will remain in the show

room for several days without any injury to them, if not over-fed and watered.

By handling your birds often you will become better acquainted with their merits and demerits, and you will become more interested in them. And when the awards are up you will find you have won over the man that had better stock, but which he had not given the attention you had yours. The pleasure you will feel will compensate you for all the trouble you have had. But when you have only a few chicks to work with the work soon becomes a pleasure or recreation in place of labor.

Every breeder in East Tennessee should show some birds at Knoxville in January; this is going to be the banner show of the South this season. There will be poultry talks and lectures every day and night. Loring Brown, of Georgia, will be there to talk chickens to you all the time, and every one who knows Brown knows it is worth a 500 mile trip to have a talk with him on poultry. All will wind up with the annual banquet, for which the Knoxville fanciers are noted in their splendid hospitality.

If you are going to attend only one show, let it be Knoxville. Go early and remain until it is over, for there will be "something doing" all the time. Who would not travel many miles to meet those enthusiastic, square-dealing Knoxville fanciers?

## McCULLOUGHS POULTRY POINTERS

*Written for The Industrious Hen.*

**W**ITH August always comes the thought of fall fairs, as a great many are held the last of this month and it is none too soon to be getting ready for them. The poultry department at the fall fairs has got to be quite an attraction and there is no earthly reason why it should not. I believe the time will soon be here when every fair association will hold a poultry show and hire a judge. I would like to see every fair in the country have a good poultry show. This can be easily done and it will pay the association as well as their exhibitors and visitors. If it was not for the poultry the fairs would not be so interesting for me.

Our fall fairs in this section usually equal most of the winter shows in quality and number. Last year at Mercer we had between 700 and 800 birds and at Stoneboro, a neighboring fair, we had something over 1,000 head of fowls on exhibition. While there are many fall fairs that do not have as many entries as we do, still there is no reason why they should not, as most fairs are just as good a place as we are to hold a successful exhibition. Birds from Mercer fair went to several winter shows the past year, including Pittsburgh, and carried away first honors.

We read once in a while an "ad." something like this: "White Wyandotte winners at more national shows than any other strain. These prizes were not won at county fairs, but in red-hot competition, etc., etc." Now, we would just as lief win a first prize at a county fair poultry show as at a "National winter show" providing the county fair show is a good one. These county fair shows would make some of our winter shows look like a ten-cent piece if they were placed along side of each other. The county fair is where the farmers go to see the poultry exhibit, who never think of going to a winter show. These are the very people that we need to educate along the fancy, and how can we do so better than by showing our best birds at the county fair and letting these people see for themselves.

The county fairs are all right, and I certainly advise every one to show a few of their best birds and make your county fair the best in the country.

Now a word about new breeds. I have nothing particular against new breeds, but this thing of claiming for every new variety all the good points and then some that the old varieties that have been bred a half a century have or ever expect to have, is certainly all wrong. A new breed once in a while is all right, but this thing of getting a new breed every time the moon changes and claiming them to be the "best layers the world has ever known," "the world's greatest layers," "the best market fowl yet produced," and a lot more misrepresentations, is certainly foolish and wrong. They are not hurting old breeders, but it is the beginners that it hurts.

PLUMMER McCULLOUGH.



DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

**Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer**

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

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J. T. OATES	Sec'y and Treas.
REESE V. HICKS	Editor.

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**The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.****Vol. 4****AUGUST, 1907****No. 3**

**THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

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**THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** reserves the right to reject any advertisement for cause.

It is with genuine regret that we announce the resignation of Mr. R. V. Hicks as editor of **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN**. He

**Editor Hicks' Resignation.** came to us a few months ago in a temporary capacity, and laid hold with the interest and enthusiasm characteristic of the man.

His efforts among the poultrymen of the United States have been highly satisfactory to all parties concerned, and we are proud of the prominence he has gained, the friends made and the foundation for the future laid through the good offices of **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN**. Mr. Hicks is an East Tennessean to the manor born, having studied law, farmed and engaged in politics and journalism while he was growing up. He goes to his new home in Kansas with the well wishes of thousands who know him personally and tens of thousands of our readers. As we love him may the gentle zephyrs of the western winds deal kindly with him.

L. B. AUDIGIER.

\* \* \* \*

Many people interested in poultry are sending in their subscriptions for the first time and a great many are renewing,

**New Subscribers.** three years for \$1. This is the season now to take up poultry journals. Young stock is coming on, preparations are being made for the fall and winter shows and the greatest interest is being manifested all along the line. We like for our subscriptions to begin in the early fall, because it works up a good poultry feeling at the beginning of the season. We thank many of our subscribers for the kind expressions of **THE HEN** and for the new subscribers received through them. If we could only have

the privilege of thanking every one of our 20,000 readers for a new subscriber wouldn't the old **HEN** feel good, and wouldn't we give you a better paper. Give us all the boosting you can. Just say to your neighbor, "You ought to subscribe for **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN**—it's the best poultry paper printed." Send to us for free sample copies to hand to your friends with a message from us. It will do you and **THE HEN** and all her chicks good.

\* \* \* \*

The August number will be the last issue of **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** gotten out under my editorial management. After September my address will be Topeka, Kansas, where I have accepted editorial work

**Farewell.** on *Poultry Culture*. Many pleasant friendships have been formed since my connection with **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** and it is with deep regret that I sever my connection with the management and the publication. It is needless to say that the associates of years and the place of my birth shall ever remain dear to me. Only the soundest business reasons, as I conceive them, induced me to make this move. If for any reason I should desire to change my location after living in the great middle west, I should unhesitatingly return to "Sunny Tennessee." I desire to sincerely thank all friends and patrons for their very liberal support during the past years, and for the many kind words of encouragement that have been spoken all along the way. All are appreciated and held in fond remembrance.

I will be succeeded in my work on **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** by Mr. T. L. Bayne, the prominent breeder and judge of Russellville, Tenn. Mr. Bayne is widely known as a breeder of broad experience, enthusiastic and determined in all he undertakes, signally competent, and an educated and affable gentleman that it is always a delight to talk to about anything, but especially his pet hobby—chickens. It is useless for me to urge **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** patrons to heartily support such a man and such an excellent paper. The many staunch friends of **THE INDUSTRIOS HEN** have ever proven to be true and loyal in their fealty.

REESE V. HICKS.

The most successful poultry show ever held in the South in connection with a State Fair was undoubtedly the show

**Poultry at the State Fair.** last October at the Tennessee State Fair, Nashville. The show was a success and a

revelation to many fanciers of what could be done at a fall show. The crowds were simply immense and the interest manifested in pure bred poultry was good. The fair proved an excellent place to sell thoroughbred poultry and many good sales were reported. Too often fair managements are disposed to place the poultry exhibit in the background and at some inconvenient point on the grounds and allow stingily in money to support the poultry department. Not so with the Tennessee State Fair authorities. The best located building on the fair grounds at Nashville is the poultry building and is easy of access. The financial backing was liberal last year, but the fair management were so well pleased with the "chicken show" that a far more liberal allowance will be given this year. This means a bigger and better show in every way than last year, and that is saying all that can be said. John A. Murkin, Jr., who made such a success of the poultry show at the fair last year, and also of the Nashville show, will remain in charge. This speaks for a well advertised show, as Murkin certainly gets the birds out and then the crowds to see them. Last year hundreds of exhibitors from near-by states and some from Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and as far away as New York even, made the show, all strictly fanciers. This year strict rules will be made to protect the fancier and more birds from other states may be expected than last year. Of course all progressive Tennessee breeders will show at their own state fair. Write Mr. Murkin for premium list and entry blanks. Then send your birds, go yourself and see the greatest fair in the South. You will find a large display advertisement in this issue giving some of the attractions.

Subscribers to this paper who are in arrears with their subscription may know it by referring to their address on the paper or wrapper. If, after your name appears the date, "June 7," this indicates that **Subscribers in Arrears.** your subscription expired with the issue of "June, 1907," and should be renewed at once, that a single number may not be missed. Several whose subscriptions have expired, and who allowed us to discontinue the paper, have since renewed and asked for the back numbers. This request was complied with as long as our editions lasted. It will be impossible now to furnish any back numbers previous to May, 1907. We have a few copies of June and July left that we supply to new subscribers only by special request. Readers will find it much more satisfactory to renew their subscriptions at least one month before they expire, and we advise those who feel that they can spare the dollar, instead of sending fifty cents for one year to send \$1 for three years. *Renew now*—don't put it off until your name has been taken off the mailing list and have to write for the missing numbers. We may not have them.

\* \* \* \*

Advertisers are casting about now to see when they will place their fall and winter advertising, and those who will **Success in Advertising.** have stock and eggs for sale are advised to begin advertising as soon as possible. Get your name before prospective buyers and keep it there. Let them get acquainted with you. As a rule people don't like to buy from a stranger on the first invitation. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is no longer a stranger in chickendom; she goes into the homes of more breeders this year than ever before and her record as a first-class advertising medium is beyond question. Hundreds have written of their success in advertising in THE HEN and have expressed the intention of carrying more space this year. While our journal is better than it ever was, and space more valuable, our advertising rates have not been increased. Considering circulation and location they are low enough for the smallest breeder, and not too high for the man who has already raised his \$50 and \$500 birds. Some of our most valuable space has been contracted for, but we have plenty left for all who desire a prominent place in our pages. Let us have your order and copy by return mail and get started at the right time.

\* \* \* \*

The discussion over an All-Southern show is attracting attention among our brother editors all over the country.

**Criticism of All-Southern Show.** One wonders if Northern exhibitors will be allowed, while another asks why make it an "All-Southern" show. It is not the intention, as we derive it from correspondence with breeders all over the country, to limit the entries to any one section. All can come and get a square deal. The title "All-Southern" is used to designate the section the show is designed primarily to cover, just the same as the Chicago show is designed to cover the territory around Chicago and the majority of the birds will come from around that city. The idea in making an All-Southern show is to avoid having the show local in character, but birds from all parts of the South first. The birds at any show naturally come from the near-by territory first and that will be true of an "All-Southern" show. Distances are so great that many Southern exhibitors hesitate to send birds from Texas, Florida, or other extreme Southern States to New York or Chicago. By selecting a central city each year, and rotating the show, it is hoped that the best birds from all over this great section of the country can be brought together and shown. Sectionalism is not intended, but the show is, or will be, founded upon the fact that there is a large territory here with a community of interests that can and should have one great central show. No more sectionalism was intended by calling the proposed show the "All-Southern" show than was intended by a prominent Western show in calling their show the "Mid-West Show."

From our contemporary, *The Australian Hen*, it will be seen that at least ten egg-laying contests are now going on in that country. Five different breeds lead **English Egg-Laying Contests.** in five of the contests and one breed leads in three. Our English cousins have taken to these egg-laying contests very heartily. In this country they have not been very satisfactory. The best opinion now is that no contests can, or should be, considered final as to the merits of any breed or strain. A contest simply shows that a certain breed, or strain of that breed, under certain given conditions made the best egg record for a definite time. Another breed or strain would possibly make a better record under different conditions. However, more contests would serve to awaken more interest in developing the egg strain. Our Yankee shrewdness is being discounted by the English in these contests. The American instinct for anything that is practical and a dollar bringer is proverbial, but we are neglecting an opportunity to arouse interest in the egg-producing capacity by neglecting these egg contests. American buyers may be found sending to England or Australia soon for stock or eggs with egg-records, unless our poultrymen stem the tide Americanward. By this we do not mean that the English or Australian birds have better egg-records than our birds can make, but our cousins are simply showing to the world by contests what their birds can do. Like all wise advertisers the owners of the birds will soon reap their reward in good juicy orders. It is up to the American fanciers to do a little advertising themselves, although the contests as above stated are not final or proof-positive of an egg-producing strain. It's simply a case of advertising, the modern lever that moves the business world.

\* \* \* \*

Reports from the Jamestown Show, October 22 to November 1, are favorable for a great gathering of the best in **Poultry at Jamestown.** all kinds of fowls in America. The announcement of the list of judges is meeting with general approval and all the officials are good ones.

Theodore Hewes, the veteran editor and genial good fellow, will be first assistant superintendent, and this means that the leading poultrymen over the country have a man connected with the show that is known personally to them. Superintendent Murkin has used good judgment in the selection of his assistants, every one of whom will lend an influence to the show that will draw crowds, and this is what we want. Hewes is frank, honest, and not afraid to "speak out in meeting" when things do not run to suit him or smoothly as they should. In the matter of building, the Jamestown show is peculiarly fortunate. Those who have wandered through a regular maze of buildings away off to the back side among the bushes to former poultry shows at great expositions will appreciate the fact that the Jamestown show will be held in the main Convention Hall, just inside the main entrance. Again this means a great attraction to exhibitors, for immense crowds will stream through the poultry department all day long. A circular being sent out by the Poultry Department well says "the most desirable location in the grounds." Indeed it can be said that poultry is coming into its own when exposition folks put it to the front in the Convention Hall at the main entrance. Being put next to the incoming crowd, before the visitors are tired sight-seeing, means an interested crowd and an interested crowd means business for the exhibitor. All these things taken together means that the wise exhibitor will be on the grounds with his birds ready to win ribbons and, if he fails in that, still there to take orders and do business with an interested public. The World's Fair at St. Louis was a great show and it is a dangerous statement to say that any show soon will equal it in number of birds, but viewed from all points of vantage, Jamestown is certainly making a wonderfully strong bid to be known in the future as the greatest exhibit of poultry in modern times. See the illustrations on another page.

# HOW TO CULL AND SELECT YOUNG STOCK

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. W. KULP

HERE are two classes of growers who will cull more or less. First those who raise cross-bred stock. Some persons will not consider these, but they are with us and a good first cross is a valuable pullet for the year's egg market.

Do not sell the pullets hatched during the last half of March and April. I have known some very good managers in some ways kill too many of these early bright pullets. If you wish to raise eggs in winter time you need them above all things for that. But you do not want every bird grown. I built up a great laying strain without the trap-nest by selection and mating. My first test of the strain was 242 eggs average. Of course a favorable time was selected for the test, but otherwise the birds were of average value only. I select nice, bright, active pullets that have been bred from a male that is from the egg-laying type and is himself a fine looker. You will seldom have a bright, strong, well-built pullet that will be a decidedly poor layer. A good layer is one that will lay three eggs in four days. I do not need a year to tell me if a bird is a good layer. Some will lay five eggs in six days or four eggs in five days. They are both 200 egg hens. I will make this assertion that a hen or female that will lay as above can be kept at it all year. Nothing but poor attention or the breaking down of some organ can stop her.

A pullet that will lay every other day you can put down as one that is not a 200-egg pullet. Sometimes in very cold weather a pullet fed in not the best way will be held back by wrong methods. It is well to wait until you see her lay during the milder weather.

For the males you will use the same rule. Bright, active, long bodies and with width of back.

In culling the flocks of Standard-bred birds we commence in May, if we have some early broods. We take out the cockerels that run to seed. Of the early broods there are always some that mature too soon—both Leghorns and Rocks. They seem to think by hurrying they can yet become breeders for the tail end of the season. The pullets are always undersized for they get to laying a month too soon. These are no good but for layers and should be sold for that purpose unless you wish them for yourself for this purpose. The cockerels go to market when broilers.

There are a few in all broods that stay too small. These cockerels go to market as soon as we can work them off.

Then we look for off combs. There is no excuse in keeping a Leghorn with a way off comb. Some are of good shape but grow too large. The original Leghorns had large combs and the comb will grow over size yet and are likely to do it for a good many years. Then there are some with combs marked badly or are in other ways "off." Many of these we kill. If we have some extra fine in size or shape or are out of one of the big egg lot they will be of use.

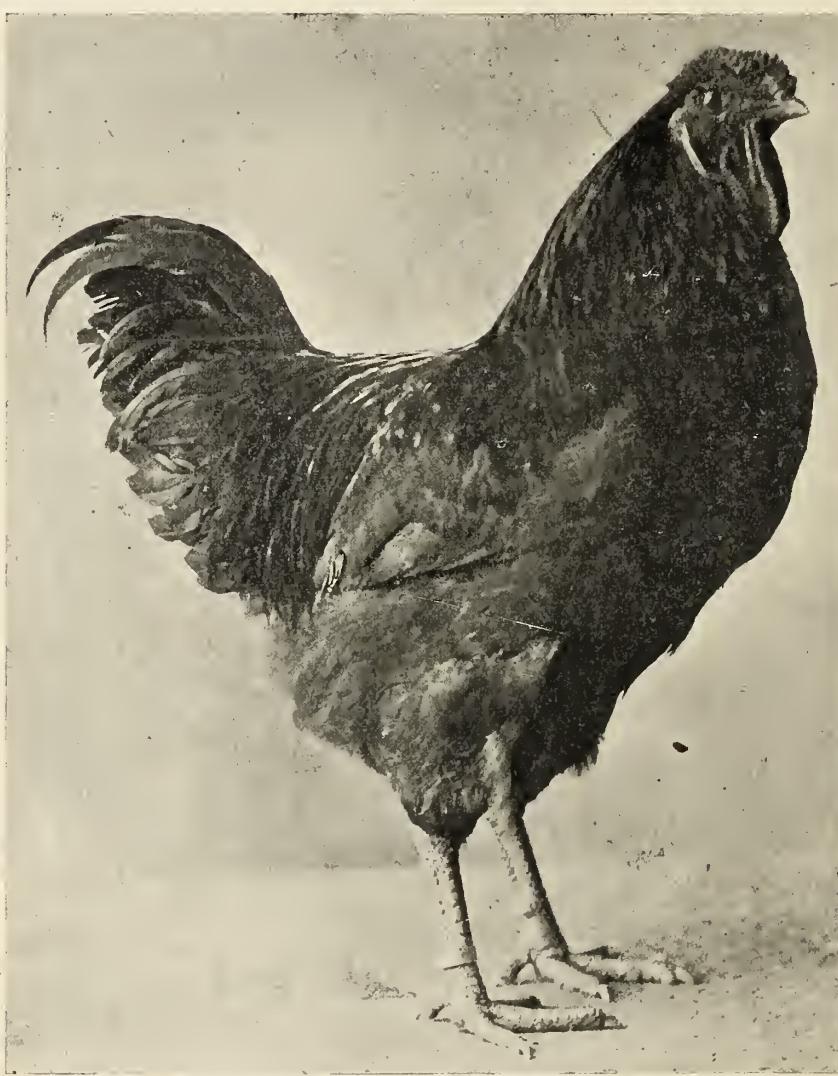
The next lot will be off color. If white birds you will have off color legs, if you have been mating for dead white for some years, and you will finally lose your yellow pigment in the legs. Or if they have been bred but a short time from white birds you will have yellow ones to kill as they will not do to ship. If you are culling Barred or Buff Rocks you will have some too light on outside as well as the dark ones

that are not barred clean and deep. In the Barred Rocks you will have some with too much color on the legs. In the Brown Leghorns, cockerel mating, the off color will be failure to color the wing feathers—called white in the wings. White is no color. White is absence of color. Some of the cockerels will be almost black. This can not be helped under the present Standard. Some will be too light under color. These are partly culled. The culled from the pullet color mating will be in cockerels, too light all over, white in wings and poor shape for males. For females we will have some with pencil breasts, some brick in wings. This fault will cause the largest culling of pullets for this class. The comb and the shape was treated before.

These culled for color in good shaped and vigorous birds need not be killed, for there is demand for all these for egg farms now. But they are culled for Standard breeding.

Where the birds have been well mated and the stock well grown one is as important as the other; the per cent of the birds that must be killed is not large.

There are many ways to serve the left-over scraps of chicken, but one of the best is made by picking off all the bits from the bones, even the smallest being worth saving. Put them into a well buttered baking dish, in alternate layers with cracker crumbs. Add bits of butter, pepper and salt, and moisten well with gravy, or milk. If there is any cold mashed potato in the house, moisten this with milk and beat it up with an egg, and spread over the top. Bake and serve in the same dish.



A Good R. C. Rhode Island Red Cock. Bred by E. E. Beck, Hammond, Ind.

## THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION WORK

## Temporary Branches of American Poultry Association as Organized Thus Far

Thus far four branch organizations of the American Poultry Association have been organized and temporary officers have been elected as follows:

**New York State Branch Association**—President, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y.; Vice-President, George E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. E. Rice, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Executive Committee: Geo. H. Burgott, Lawton's Station, N. Y.; Henry Trafford, Chenango Forks, N. Y.; M. S. Gardner, Auburn, N. Y.

**Mid-West Branch Association**—President, Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Fred L. Kimmy, Morgan Park, Ill. Executive Board: Miller Purvis, Peotone, Ill.; Theodore Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa; J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.; E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

**Northwest Branch Association**—President, Geo. D. Holden, Owatonna, Minn.; Secretary, Ralph Whitney, Stewartville, Minn. Executive Committee: D. E. Hale, Wayzata, Minn.; H. P. Rankin, Hartington, Neb.; J. N. Crow, Mitchell, S. D.; A. J. Keith, Sioux Falls, S. D.; W. A. Falconer, Bismarck, N. D.; E. S. Person, Minot, N. D.; J. R. Scott, Great Falls, Mont.

**Ohio State Branch Association**—President, G. R. Haswell, Circleville, Ohio; First Vice-President, J. B. Hill, East Akron, Ohio; Second Vice-President, J. E. Gault, Sycamore, Ohio; Secretary, C. E. Cram, Carey, Ohio; Treasurer, Charles E. McClave, New London, Ohio. Executive Committee, two year term: C. M. Emerson, Columbus, Ohio; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio; S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio. Executive Committee, one year term: A. D. Hosterman, Springfield, Ohio; Joe Coleman, Belleville, Ohio; Geo. Wendt, Kenton, Ohio.

## New York State Branch Association

The New York State Branch Association was organized at Auburn, N. Y., January 10th, at the close of the thirty-first annual convention of the American Poultry Association.

Professor James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y., Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Branch Association, has issued and is circulating one thousand copies of "An Appeal to New York State Poultrymen to Organize," pointing out the advantages of state organization, a copy of which circular will be mailed by Professor Rice to any poultryman or friend of poultry culture in New York State or elsewhere who will ask for it. This appeal contains important facts and reasons in favor of organization that apply not only to New York State, the Empire State of the Union in population and wealth, but also to practically every other state and province of the United States and Canada, in proportion to population, wealth and poultry production. Other workers in this inviting field residing in other states, also in the populous provinces of Canada, will do well to write Professor Rice for copies of his urgent appeal for united effort on the part of poultrymen.

## Mid-West Branch Association

The Mid-West Branch Association was organized at Chicago, during the week of the last Chicago show, January 23-30, 1907, and temporary officers were elected.

A feature of the program of the mid-summer convention and poultry institute to be held at Niagara Falls next month will be a paper by Mr. Fred L. Kimmy, Morgan Park, Ill., having for its title, "Outline of Plan of Co-operation Between General Association and Branch Associations, with Form of Charter for Use of Branches."

## Northwest Branch Association

Surprisingly good work has been done by earnest fanciers of the northwest, originating from the energetic and well-directed efforts of Mr. H. A. Nourse, editor of *Poultry Herald*, St. Paul, Minn., who was promptly accorded the hearty co-operation of the well-known poultrymen who were elected temporary officers, and of many other poultrymen residing in the important states that comprise the great northwest.

Full particulars regarding the Northwest Branch Association and application blanks for membership can be obtained from Mr. Ralph Whitney, Secretary, Stewartville, Minn.

## Ohio State Branch Association

July 11th the Ohio State Branch of the American Poultry Association was organized at Columbus, the State Capitol, and thirty-members were enrolled, as per report made to the President of the American Poultry Association,

under date July 12th, by Mr. S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, member-elect of the new executive board of the A. P. A. In the report here referred to Mr. Campbell states: "Thirty members were enrolled and many of them are going to attend the meeting August 13-15, at Niagara Falls."

## Other Branches of the American Poultry Association in Process of Organization

Hon. C. M. Bryant, Wollaston, Mass., president-elect of the American Poultry Association; Hon. David A. Nichols, Shelton, Conn., member-elect of the new executive board, and C. K. Graham, Professor of Poultry Culture and Poultry Manager of Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., have charge of the organization of a New England Branch of the American Poultry Association.

Mr. Ross C. H. Hallock, 6317 Clifton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., secretary-treasurer-elect of the American Poultry Association, assisted by well-known Missouri breeders of standard poultry, by E. W. Rankin, editor of *Poultry Culture*, Topeka, Kansas, and by other staunch friends of the cause, are at work organizing what probably will be known as the Southwest Branch, to include Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas.

It is believed that the work of organizing the Southwest Branch will have progressed far enough by August 13th to enable temporary officers to apply to the General Association at the annual convention, August 13-15, for a charter.

Under date July 15th, Mr. Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, Mo., an active worker in behalf of the Southwest Branch, wrote us as follows:

"Just a word to say that the Southwest Branch of the American Poultry Association will report at Niagara Falls with what I consider a very creditable showing."

Mr. Reese V. Hicks, Knoxville, Tenn., member-elect of the new executive board, has proved a revelation to his many friends, old and new, on account of the superb work he has done and is doing toward the organization of one or more Southern branches of the American Poultry Association. Mr. Hicks has been editor of *The Industrious Hen*, Knoxville, Tenn., since the retirement of Dr. J. H. Sledd. He joined the American Poultry Association at the Auburn meeting last January and appeared there as a comparative stranger. At the banquet he delivered an effective address that won him numerous friends on the spot.

It was Mr. Hewes who proposed Mr. Hicks as a nominee for the position of a member of the executive board of the American Poultry Association, under the provisions of the new Constitution. To Mr. Hewes also belongs the credit of naming Mr. S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, for a similar position. Judged by results, by actual work done—and that is what counts—no other two men more resourceful, more willing to help and more able to obtain valuable results were chosen as officers at the recent election. Much praise to them, and the association's thanks to Mr. Hewes.

Mr. Hicks is especially interested in the organization of a Southern branch that shall include Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. In a printed circular issued by him, at his own expense, on or about June 15th, he states: "Mississippi and Florida are more closely connected with Louisiana and Texas and would perhaps rather join there. Virginia and North Carolina are very closely allied to Tennessee in poultry and agricultural pursuits, railroad accommodations, etc., and I believe we can come nearer making a good thing out of it this way. If, however, there is any dissatisfaction, my idea is to cut down to the four strongest Middle Southern states in poultry, to-wit: Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. This would leave George, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi to form one or more branches of their own."

Early in June Mr. Hicks arranged for a meeting of poultrymen at Nashville, Tenn. Under date of June 15th he reported:

"I have just returned from Nashville. By personally canvassing the situation, I secured the agreement of six poultrymen to join as life members of the A. P. A. They are, Messrs. R. A. Bennett, Frank Lankford, J. A. Murkin, Jr., J. W. Boswell, W. B. Sheldon, all of Nashville, and Thomas Davis, of Lewisburg. Thus far I have four other applications from other states and believe several more will join from Nashville."

In another letter Mr. Hicks writes:

"I am writing personal letters to leading poultrymen, urging them to the importance of joining the branch and getting in touch with A. P. A. matters. Believe we can organize

a good, strong branch in time to send a delegate to Niagara Falls in August."

## The Ontario Branch

B. H. Donovan, of Ontario, Canada, sends in the following:

"I am glad to be able to report that we had a very enthusiastic meeting at Guelph, and that a strong branch of the American Poultry Association was formed for Ontario.

"I have pleasure in enclosing you the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for ten (10) memberships in the American Poultry Association."

The foregoing reports are decidedly encouraging. Prior to the accession of the 10 members above mentioned, all Canada had only 15 members in the American Poultry Association (14 life and one annual). Undoubtedly Canada will report at Niagara Falls next month with more new members, right off the reel, than that great poultry field has furnished the American Poultry Association during the association's entire career, covering a third of a century.

The Pacific Coast is expected to make application, either at the thirty-second annual convention to be held next month, or at the thirty-third annual convention to be held a year later, for two charters for branch membership, one representing Washington and Oregon, the other representing California. At the Auburn meeting last January, Mr. Hewes, speaking in behalf of poultrymen residing in the State of Washington, asked that the first charter for branch membership, under the new constitution, be reserved for the State of Washington.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, Washington, D. C., member-elect, of the executive board of the American Poultry Association, has taken the initial steps toward forming a branch association to include Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

It will be noted that the work of organizing branch associations is well under way. This work, however, has not progressed as rapidly as would have been the case had the late Secretary-Treasurer been spared to perform the important duties of his office. Mr. Orr died March 23rd, 1907. On or about February 16th he became confined to his bed for the last time. This meant that association work was practically at a standstill from February 16th forward, excepting the performance of the duties of the election commissioner and what has been done by the president as acting secretary-treasurer.

It is confidently believed that when the new president and secretary-treasurer takes charge and the new executive board has fairly entered upon its duties, the work of branch organization will progress far more rapidly and that by the close of the next winter show season the membership of the American Poultry Association will have doubled. On and after August 14th we shall have as secretary-treasurer a capable, experienced and trustworthy man, who, as per the provisions of the constitution of the association, under which he asked for and will accept office, "shall devote his entire time and attention to the duties of said office." Some there are (few is their number) who have intimated, in line with other valueless prophecies made by them, that the incoming secretary-treasurer-elect will not be able to do as well for the American Poultry Association, in the securing of new members, as he was able to do as secretary of a popular specialty club. We hold the opposite view. If ever a field was ripe for the harvester, such a field exists for building up a large and influential general organization of American and Canadian poultrymen and of friends of poultry culture in all branches. Such an association, made up of numerous branch associations and of associate club and society members, may as well as not, have five thousand members by the time the next revised edition of the Standard of Perfection goes into force July 1st, 1910. Let the good work go on.

*The Complete Course in Poultry Culture*, published by the Columbia School of Correspondence, Waterville, N. Y., is one of the most complete courses ever published upon any branch of study. It begins at the very rudiments and lays and builds a sure foundation. In every department, from selecting a breed, building a house, running an incubator, or feeding and handling the flock, it is complete and thorough in its instruction. This course can be studied right at home, and the inexperienced gain knowledge and experience that years of labor would not give in the yards. The language of the work is plain, simple and easily understood, yet dignified and interesting. Excellent plans and specifications for houses, etc., accompany the work. The entire course was originally sold for \$20.00, but Geo. H. Tracey, Advertising Manager of *Poultry Husbandry*, Waterville, N. Y., has secured the remainder of the sets and is offering them at a special low price, ridiculously low for the high character and size of the work. Write him at once and secure one of the valuable treatises.



# TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

## Practical Turkey Talk of the Season

As our young turkeys are now, as we consider, almost raised, or past the critical age, we must now let them get the most of their living on range, feeding from sunrise till sunset on insects, gathering the farmer's foe and protecting his growing crop, thereby giving him double value for their existence, protection and gain of weight in them at market time.

I have noticed mine as they march off forming an army of two wings, with "Capt. Mother" in the center to give the command, "Come on," taking the enemy as they go and devouring them to their best interests. They usually take a daily course and until this insect resource is exhausted they can be found almost at same place, at same hour each day. As long as this supply of insect food lasts they will not change their daily ramble unless disturbed by varmints of some kind. I have known a fox to catch as many as ten or a dozen at one time, and carry them into their dens to feed their young. Thus disturbed the mother turkey seems so distressed next day to know which way to go, one can readily tell that something went wrong the previous day and she readily goes an opposite direction.

I have had exceptionally good success, raising my young pouls this season, and did not use the "whole grain" of pepper with the young pouls either, as is Mr. J. C. Clipp's idea of starting them off.

I never care to raise more than I can feed well and properly care for. I now have 109 out of 116, hatched out of 122 eggs. This, I consider an excellent hatch, and have only lost seven that were hatched, and four of these were killed by accident, three died during a wet spell when I had to keep them confined several days in coops. I consider them out of danger now and fairly raised, if no bad luck happens to them—Mr. Clipp seemed to criticise me pretty severely for not using the whole grain of black pepper. When I can raise even 90 per cent of what I hatch with a certain method of feeding, I am found the next season using the same plan. This is an age of improvement, and if I can gain something by keeping abreast with the times and using my head to study nature's ways, which are best, I am ready to grasp the opportunity and use it. I used to give the pouls the grain of pepper like my grandmother, too, but, I find the pulverized pepper, if needed as a stimulant, so much better that I have abandoned the whole grain idea.

I use some pulverized pepper on the food of my young turks until they are a month old and especially if the weather is damp and cold—early in the season.

I remember when my grandmother lost her pouls she did not consider it much loss because there was not the interest in the poultry industry, and the fine large thoroughbred fowls in demand, as they are today—even as market fowls they were not worth but little, and the fabulous prices of the present day, the great poultry shows of thousands of birds, gathered together, were unheard of. This is why more study has been given the subject, because more money is invested in this, the leading industry of our universe. I have quit even feeding the pulverized pepper now, and give them a wholesome ration morning and evening of chopped corn and ground oats or wheat, dampened with milk. They seem to relish this change of diet, after their day's ramble; though they seem to be full of insects, they come home every evening at six o'clock for their supper and to their roosting place, where I have fixed them poles at a reasonable height, and out of danger of the usual enemy at night. It is this regular hour of feeding brings them home, and saves a busy housekeeper many long walks.

While I consider our young turkeys fairly raised now, we must still keep watch for lice, and dust each one thoroughly if we find any on them. I use F. J. Marshall's Insect Powder, made at College Park, Ga., and find it all

I need to kill the lice and no harm to the poult.

I attribute a great deal of the strength and vitality of my young stock to the health of my breeding stock. During the fall and winter months I used several packages of "Black Draught" for fowls made by Chattanooga Medicine Co., and found it a great tonic before egg-making time, which is very hard on them and while I am not an advocate for medicating well fowls, I think a slight tonic to assist nature with egg-making, and feather-making, during the trying time of moulting, is very beneficial.

My readers pretty generally know I am partial to the Mammoth Bronze turkey, for their typical shape, fine plumage and last, but not least, their many pounds, above all other breeds, their great demand as fancy birds, and even the culs sold on the market, as all culs should be, fill our purses beyond our brightest anticipations.

We should not be too late selecting our breeding stock, and as buyer or seller, never put up with anything but the best obtainable.

Mrs. J. C. SHOFNER.

## BRONZE TURKEYS & PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Leading Winners at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907, in the hottest competition.

Our catalogue and mating list tells all about our matings and winnings on Partridges and Turkeys. The choicest stock always for sale. Write your wants. We can please you.

BIRD BROS., Box F. MEYERSDALE, PA.

## MANCHESTER POULTRY YDS.

H. B. LANSDEN & SON, Prop'r's  
MANCHESTER, TENN.

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

(Exclusively)

Our yards for this season contain the majority of the first and second prize winners in Charleston, Columbia, Birmingham, and Nashville. We are headquarters for the best.

Eggs from three grand pens, \$5, \$3 and \$2 per 15.

No incubator or open free range eggs. All high class special matings. Try us if you are after good stuff.

## THE OIL THAT'S RIGHT

Is the only kind you should use in your incubators and brooders. Many chicks are killed by the deadly fumes from ill-smelling, gummed-up, smoky lamps.

### WYANDOT WHITE OIL

is refined by special process, goes through the wick without clogging and burns with a steady flame preserving even temperature. Write for circular and price.

THE WYANDOT REFINING CO.,

Dept. J., CLEVELAND, O.



## "SHAW" WHITE ROCKS

They hold the world's record pen score

## WABASH POULTRY FARM

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Reference—The Hewes-Pierce School for Poultry Judges, Indianapolis, T. Hewes, Pres. (When writing mention INDUSTRIOUS HEN.)

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"Goliath," at 19 months old, weighed 48 lbs., scored 97 1/2 points, won first prize at Nashville show, January, 1906; also two specials for largest fowl in show. I also won 4th hen and 4th pullet, score 95 points. At North Alabama show, December, 1905, I won 1st on yearling cock "Goliath," 2nd on yearling hen, special \$5.00 on pair, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, special \$5.00 on young pair. Goliath heads my flock of breeding females, 1906, six of which are daughters of "Jumbo Jim," the 47 pound, 18 months old tom that won 2nd prize at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. I also have 1st and 2nd prize winning pullets at Columbia, Tenn., in my flock. I carry B. P. R. chickens of best prize winning blood—Bradley Bros. and Sid Conger strain direct. Young and old stock for sale. Patronage solicited and everything guaranteed as represented. For further information address

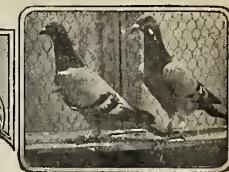
MRS. J. C. SHOFNER

R. F. D. No. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.



# PIGEONS

CONDUCTED BY C. H. HAKES, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.



## Pigeons

Is the nicest publication of its kind that comes to our desk. Printed on elegant half-tone paper, full of beautiful illustrations, it is worth more than \$1 to any pigeon breeder. By special arrangement we can send it and *The Industrious Hen*, both one year, to any address for the single price of *Pigeons*, which is \$1.00. The illustrations on this page are from *Pigeons*.

## To Determine the Fertility of Eggs

There is nothing to be gained by allowing pigeons to set upon infertile eggs, for they lose time and thus add expense for feeding and care, deriving no benefit therefrom. Hence a simple and reliable method of determining the fertility of eggs follows: After eggs are set upon for five or six days remove them very gently from the nest and hold them to the light. The fertility of eggs follows: After eggs are

good for weak, moping pigeons, and is an excellent thing to do with young birds when they enter their first moult.

## Yellow Lumps on Squabs

They generally appear in the ears or about the head, but more frequently in the mouth or throat. They are of a cheesy substance and readily bleed when disturbed. It is known as canker and is a very loathsome disease. Its origin may be traced to a variety of causes, the most frequent of which are want of cleanliness in the loft, impure water; mouldy or musty grains; insufficient ventilation. It is more or less hereditary.

## Tonic for Pigeons

Gentian root is highly recommended by many fanciers. Take a piece about an inch in diameter, cut it up into small pieces and add to it a pint of boiling water, allowing



Partial View of Springer Bros. plant at Bridgeton, N. J., originators and breeders "Jersey Strain" White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks and Homer Pigeons.

transparent they are infertile and hence will not hatch. If there are a number of small veins all running together toward the centre, the eggs are fertile and should be replaced under the birds. If the eggs are found to be transparent destroy them and the birds will make a new nest in a few days and lay again.

A word in regard to the cause of infertile eggs. First of all it may be caused by the hen. Feeding highly stimulating food often fattens them to such an extent as to cause infertility. This will also often cause soft-shelled eggs, although in the majority of cases the latter is caused from insufficient supply of egg shell material—lime or oyster shells will remedy this. Cocks are frequently the cause of infertile eggs, due to their loss of stamina.

it to soak a half-hour or longer, then strain and bottle it. Take a teaspoonful of this liquid to a teacupful of water and allow the sick bird free access to it and a very beneficial effect will be noticed.

## Pigeons Die

Why do my squabs die when nearly old enough to fly?

The death of squabs can be traced to a variety of causes.

Lice kill a very large number.

Young breeders sometimes neglect their young and allow them to die.

Old birds, when out of condition and unnoticed by the owner, neglect their young. New grain, musty grain or irregularity of feeding has a very bad effect upon youngsters.

C. H. HAKES.

## To Start the Squab Business

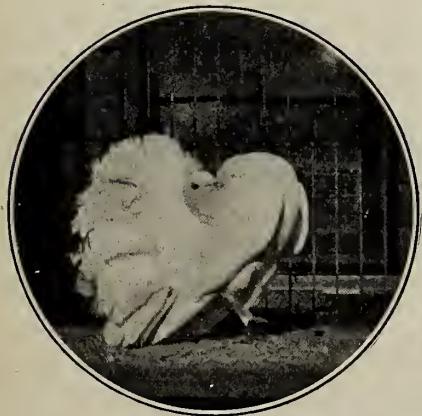
We have always advised the beginner to buy youngsters from a breeder's best birds. This is the best, safest and surest way to start in the squab business. It is also the way the large breeders increase their flocks and infuse new blood into their own birds.

We admit that it takes a little longer to get results, but we know of many and hear of many more, who buy mated birds at prices two or three times as much as it would cost for youngsters and then do not get results much, if any, sooner than those who buy youngsters.

Take, for instance, a beginner who knows practically nothing about caring for birds. Say he buys mated birds or so-called mated. If through lack of proper attention his birds get out of condition or sick, before he finds out what the trouble is he may have several of his expensive birds die and his pairs broken up.

On the other hand, if he buys youngsters, by the time he learns some of the needs of his birds, even if he does lose a few, the loss is practically nothing compared with his loss in the other mated bird case, and by the time the youngsters are ready to go to work he has become capable of looking after them.

We have customers who bought youngsters and followed our plan who now say they know something about birds and would not increase their flock in any other way than by buying



Fantail Cock.

A good, reliable way to remedy this in the cock is to clip off fully one-half his tail feathers. This, I have found successful, although I have been unable to derive its cause. I have had pairs, always having infertile eggs, cured by this method. Sometimes pulling out the entire tail will do it. This is likewise very

youngsters. Of course we are glad to hear such reports, as we want to see our advice put to practical tests.

Now is the time to order youngsters. In the fall and early winter when the price of squabs begins to go up your birds will be mated up and ready to go to work. You will also have the satisfaction of knowing that your birds are all young mated birds that will give results. A word to the wise—

Those who want to get Homer pigeons and let them have their liberty must buy youngsters if they want to keep them in their new home.—*Springer Bros. in Pigeons*.

## Some Facts About Squab Raising

The squab business is profitable only when the breeding pens contain none but mated pairs and the work of each pair is known. There is as much difference in the work of pigeons as there is in men. Some pigeons will give as many as eighteen fat squabs a year and from that down to one or two. Some will lay eggs and never hatch a squab and others never lay an egg. Feed has its influence, but feed never made a lazy man work. It is certain, if you breed your stock from birds of which you know nothing as to their work, you are going to lose money. If you will construct your loft so as to give each pair a certain space for nesting and be able to keep track of them without stirring up your birds each time you enter the loft, you will find it easy to breed only from the best pairs. The squab breeder must come to this if he wishes to make money. He will have to cut out beauty and breed for quality and quantity. The time is not far distant when buyers of squab stock will demand the breeding quality of stock offered for sale, just as the breeders of milk and butter cows are compelled to do. When you can show a buyer that the birds offered were produced from birds that have raised five, six or seven pair or more in a year and can prove it, you are on the road to a successful business.—William E. Jones in *Pigeons*.

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## BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

### Publications for Boys

\$4.25 American Boy, M.; Little Forks' Magazine, M.; Youth's Companion, M.; Industrious Hen, all for one year .....	\$2.80
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As the members of our club cover such a large territory, and all or even half would not feel like paying the required railroad fare and hotel bill, we have decided to hold a meeting by mail instead of the regular personal attendance. I think this will suit better than the other way.

So if you want to see some new by-laws made, or have some suggestion you would like to make, just send it to me on a separate piece of paper and it will be given due attention. These may be sent in any time before September 15. The October issue of THE HEN will contain the report of this "meeting," together with several of our more important by-laws. Now let's all band together and make this meeting a success. I would like for each member, if possible, to contribute to this "assemblage of thoughts."

On account of the vacancies occurring in the executive committee by Harry T. Duggan and Louis Engerud (who have not been heard from since their appointment), H. C. Bunch, our president, has appointed Archie E. Vandervort and R. H. Crosby, of Sidney Centre, N. Y., and Markham, Ont., Can., respectively, to fill their places. We trust and believe that these two boys will prove themselves worthy of their positions.

Upon the request of one of our members that I publish the number of members in this issue of THE HEN, I now take pleasure in stating that at present we have enrolled 184 boys as members of the B. N. P. C.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Vice-President Frank A. Potts. I trust Potts will pardon me for publishing it, for I wanted to show what kind of boys we have and what they can do. His letter reads, in part:

"Yes, I think Pool is a cracker-jack, as he knows how to breed fancy Buff Leghorns to a finish and he generally carries off the blue here in Charlotte, and I think he is going to make us a fine S. V. P."

### Hints

(Under this head will be given every month a few topics which may be useful to the boys. Only exceedingly good ones will be published. If you know of any I will be pleased to publish them in this column of the Boys' Department.)

1. Don't give the little chicks the regular "grown-up" feed until they are three weeks old.

2. A good roost is made by boring holes every 10 inches in length in which to put moth balls. This prevents mites.

3. Milk is excellent for chicks. Put it in the fountain where they can reach it and it will largely help to develop muscle and bone.

4. To hasten the molt, cut out all meat and mash foods, putting the hens on a short ration for a week or so, then allow more liberty and feed a ration high in protein.

Our Tennessee State Vice-President, Rezner Orr, of Lewisburg, is one of the best. He has gone to work with great energy, and if some of the others don't wake up he will be far in the lead in number of new members secured. At present he leads our S. V. P. contest by a majority of one, but is working like a Turk, and says he will do better still. So our S. V. P.'s had better get in their shirt sleeves and get some new members. I will be glad to help each one as far as possible.

Alfred Fowler, Fremont, Neb., chairman executive committee of the B. N. P. C., has had an accident. He says that his barn, in which were housed most of his valuable Buff Leghorns, was completely destroyed by fire. He rescued most of his best hens, but his setting hens, together with other valuables, were totally consumed. The Club extends its earnest sympathies to our friend.

Here comes another hustler, our esteemed friend, Everett B. Knipe, Alva, Okla., of which state he is S. V. P. for the B. N. P. C. He is going to get every boy breeder in his state to join the Club, he says, and I think he will do it. He is going to have a large number of circulars printed pertaining to the Club, and is going to distribute them over Oklahoma. Here's success to you, Knipe.

Let every boy who has not paid his dues do so at once, as they are needed. Most of them have done so, but still a few remain unpaid.

During August the Club will give out, through myself, a large number of plans of practical trap-nests to all members who have paid their dues, provided a two-cent stamp is enclosed in the letter. These plans are just hand-made, but are neat and practical, and are worth considerable, that is, if you are breeding for fancy points and wish to improve your flock. To others than Club members they will be given for 10c in stamps. A new plan will be given each month.

Now, boys, let us all get together on our organ, THE HEN. More of us should read it. We will profit by it. Every one of our 184 members should be readers. We can learn a great deal from reading THE HEN. The editor has very generously allowed us to use his columns for the perpetuation of our club and has placed the subscription price at 25c a year to our members, and I hope every one will subscribe for and read it. Send your 25c to me.

### Greeting from Canada

On July 1st a "Canadian Boys' Poultry and Pet Stock Club" was organized and is flourishing beyond expectation. We wish success to our sister association, the B. N. P. C.

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### A BOY'S WATCH FOR A LITTLE WORK

We will send any boy a fine watch if he will get eight new subscribers to our boys' paper devoted to poultry and stock raising and farmer boys. Full of letters from the boys. Fountain pen for 4 new subscribers or boy's knife for 2 new ones at the regular price, 25c a year. Young poultrymen should take it. Four months for 10 cents.

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THE DAIRY

Edited by James N. Price, P. S. A., Instructor in Dairy Husbandry at the University of Tennessee

An invitation is extended to our readers to contribute their experience to this department. Inquiries answered.

Buttermaking on the Farm

Butter is one of our most important articles of food. Great quantities are consumed every day; and much greater quantities would be consumed every day; and much greater quantities would be consumed if more good butter were made. As one good lady said to me this spring: "To make a good pound of butter is an accomplishment of which one should be proud." It is indeed a great accomplishment.

The making of high grade butter requires scientific methods. A first class butter maker can command a handsome salary in the large creameries of the great dairy states. Here in the South we have few creameries. The great bulk of the butter is made on the farms. Most of the creamery butter consumed is shipped in from the creamery districts of the North. This fact puts our butter-making on a farm basis.

The farmer, or farmer's wife, who understands the principles of butter-making has the conditions which will enable him to make better butter than any creamery butter-maker under creamery conditions. The farmer has only his own milk to handle, and if it is not clean and in otherwise good condition, he has only himself to blame. He receives his milk fresh and can ripen the cream to his own liking.

The first and most important thing in all dairy operations is cleanliness. You can not make a high grade butter from dirty milk. Keep the barn clean, bed the cows well, and carry them at least once a day. Just before milking wipe off the sides and udder with a clean rag. This removes the loose hairs and dirt. A damp towel is better as it removes the dirt from the teats more thoroughly and dampens the sides sufficiently to hold the loose hairs and dust. If you use the damp towel in winter, care must be taken to dry the teats thoroughly to prevent their cracking.

Have all dairy utensils thoroughly clean. This is best done by washing in lukewarm water to which a small amount of good washing powder has been added, then rinse in scalding water, and if you have steam they should be thoroughly steamed. Do not dry the vessels with a cloth. If they are rinsed with scalding water or steamed, they will dry in a few minutes and will be much more sanitary than if dried with a cloth.

The next important step is to ripen the cream properly. It is a common custom to mix all the cream for a week and churn at the end of the week. Some of this cream is a week old and often some of it is skimmed just before churning. It is almost impossible to make good butter out of week old cream even when one has good cooling facilities; but in the South where the farmers have to depend almost altogether on spring or well water for cooling, it is quite impossible. It makes a little more work to churn two or three times a week, but the quality of the butter will more than pay for the extra trouble.

Do not put any fresh cream into the cream to be churned within 12 or 18 hours before churning. Stir the cream well when each new lot is added. This will insure even ripening. Cool the cream to as low a temperature as possible as soon as it is skimmed to check the growth of bacteria. Cool each fresh lot before mixing with the old. About 12 to 18 hours before churning warm the cream to 65-70 degrees F. and let it sour or ripen at this temperature. As soon as the cream thickens cool it down as low as possible until you are ready to churn.

It is impossible to give the best temperature for churning. Cream from cows on grass must be churned at a lower temperature than from cows on dry feed. There are various other conditions affecting the churning temperature. The temperatures at which you will get best results will vary from 50 to 60 degrees F. depending upon conditions. The lower the temperature the better the quality of the butter; but it is possible to get the cream so cold that it will be difficult to churn. Churn at

such a temperature that your butter will come in 20 to 30 minutes and be firm when it is churned. If the butter comes in ten or fifteen minutes and is soft you can be sure that the cream has been too warm.

Stop the churn when the granules of butter are the size of wheat grains. Do not churn into a solid mass as is so often done. Over-churning in this way holds a large amount of buttermilk which it is impossible to wash out, and destroys the grain of the butter; thus injuring both the appearance and keeping quality.

When the butter is churned to the size of wheat grains, draw off the buttermilk and add as much wash water as you had buttermilk, and wash the butter by giving the churn eight or ten revolutions. If the water comes out white wash again with an equal amount of water. The temperature of the wash water should be at least five degrees colder than the churning temperature of the cream.

Treated in this way the butter should come from the wash water in granular form. Do not work any before salting. Salt at the rate of three-fourths to one ounce of salt per pound of unworked butter. Use a fine grained dairy or table salt.

Be careful not to overwork the butter. Over-working destroys the grain, making a salvy butter. We ought to distribute the salt evenly; then, if the butter is beginning to soften, set it in a cool place to harden up and to let the salt dissolve. Then work again to more evenly distribute the salt, and to remove any excess of water. After the butter is worked the broken surface should appear granular. If the butter has a stringy, salvy appearance it is over-worked.

To sum up in a few words, the important steps in churning are: Stop churning when granules are the size of wheat; wash out all buttermilk with one or more washings in water equal in amount to the buttermilk and at a temperature at least five degrees F. below the churning temperature of the cream; salt at the rate of three-fourths to one ounce of salt per pound of unworked butter; and work salt evenly through the butter, being careful not to over-work or destroy the grain.

The sale of butter is an important part of butter-making. Butter put up in a neat package will find a more ready sale and at a better price than butter carelessly put up. Pound prints are the most satisfactory form in which to market butter. There are pound prints of various shapes, but the neatest and most convenient is the brick mold. It is easily wrapped in parchment paper, makes a neat package, and is convenient to handle.

Strippings

To be a scientific farmer is fashionable. Are you in fashion or are you twenty-five years behind the times?

The agricultural work given in the Summer School of the South during the present session has proven popular beyond the greatest expectations. See that the teacher in your district attends this school next year and takes full agricultural work.

Have you a boy that has finished a high school or training school course? Are you planning to send him to the agricultural college to take a course in dairying or some other branch of agriculture? If not you should begin planning right now to send him. You can not leave him a richer heritage than a good agricultural education.

Subscribe for a good dairy paper for the boys; buy them a testing outfit and let them pull out the poor cows. This will get them interested in dairying and keep them on the farm.

Have you built that silo yet? It will soon be silage time and you don't want to be without silage next winter. Put your corn in the silo, and it will put money in your pocket.

A Wisconsin investigator found that of the dairymen that furnished milk to creameries those who fed silage averaged \$52.52 per cow; while those who did not feed silage got only \$24.00 per cow. Don't you think a silo pays?

The Tennessee dairyman can raise a variety of feeds that will make him practically independent of the feed dealer. With such crops as cowpeas, soja beans, corn, oats, and barley the Tennessee dairyman can produce an ideal

ration on his own farm, and at less than half what it will cost him to buy the same feeds from the dealer.

If you have more skim milk than you can feed to calves and pigs it makes an excellent feed for poultry. Skim milk may be profitably marketed as cottage cheese or butter milk. The cottage cheese can be moulded in a brick butter mold and retailed at 10c a cake. A good grade of buttermilk can be made from sour skim milk, and will retail at 10c per gallon.

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## VETERINARY

By M. JACOB, V. M. D.

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Will include all domestic animals. Communications should state history and symptoms of the case in full, name and address of the writer. In publishing, initials only will be used.

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\$3.25 Breeders' Gazette, W.; Farm Journal, 2 yrs. M.; Southern Fruit Grower, M.; Kimball's Dairy Farmer, M.; Industrious Hen, M.; all for ..... \$2.00

## How to Break and Train a Colt

The following prize essay by a correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* contains some good advice in regard to training colts:

"The breaking and training of a colt should begin at an early age. Three things are to be accomplished: First, we desire to teach the colt to submit to a man's control, and in doing this we must first overcome its fear. This can most easily be accomplished when our pupil is quite young, not over one or two months old (the younger the better), by bandling and petting it when in the stable with its dam. At this time a strong man can catch and hold it securely, until it gives in and ceases to show fear. At this age it should also be broke to the halter and taught to stand tied and also to be led. Colts should always be left in the stable when the mother is taken out to work, then when weaning time comes you will have but little trouble to manage them. During the summer season I prefer to have it run with its dam in a good pasture, during the night, as this will develop its muscle as well as a good frame and constitution to fit it for future usefulness.

"The second year of the colt's life is usually spent in the pasture and the training is usually neglected, but it would be better if they were occasionally led to the stable to keep them under control. During the third year we should try and accomplish our second object in its training, that of teaching it to perform the various kinds of labor, which we expect to fit it for, whether for draft or lighter employment. If we have properly handled our pupil during its first two years there will be no breaking to do now, simply training. For its first lesson I prefer to hitch it with a good, trusty horse to a stout wagon, and if time is not too precious I would drive it each day for two or three days without a load, and then if it has learned to walk straight you can begin to load, lightly at first, and gradually increase. Do not be in a hurry at this stage of the game, as haste may spoil the job. After a few days' training I hitch to a plow, harrow, corn plow or whatever work is on hand at the time, and give my pupil a lesson in the different kinds of work that it will be expected to perform in the future, always being careful not to overdo or discourage it, but aiming to give continuous training from day to day. There is much required of a good farm horse nowadays. It will take some time to teach it all about the running of the various farm machines, and great care is necessary until it becomes accustomed to this kind of work. But a well-trained horse is a valuable thing on the farm and will well repay us for the time, spent and patience and care exercised in bringing his coltship to this desired attainment. Our third object is to avoid the acquiring of any bad habits by our pupil during this time of training. We should be sure to have good, substantial harness and other accoutrements when working with colts, so that we may not be placed at a disadvantage by the breaking of the same at some critical period. The great object is to teach the colt that man is its master and to prevent it from acquiring that nervous habit of becoming frightened at every strange noise or object that it encounters. Never whip a colt when it is frightened, but keep cool and it will soon learn to overcome this spirit of fear. A great help in teaching a colt this desirable trait of fearlessness is a quiet, fearless mate to work with it during this training period. This is especially desirable in this age of the world, when we are likely to meet trolley cars, automobiles and other frightful things at any time."

The Knoxville Daily Sentinel, \$3.00 a year, and The INDUSTRIOS HEN will be sent both one year to any address outside of Knoxville for \$3.

## The Shetland Pony

"Shetland ponies in their relation to man give much and receive little. In the summer they are used to carry heavy burdens of peat, in which the Shetland Islands abound and which forms the fuel of the inhabitants. The endurance and strength of the Shetland pony are marvelous. He will trot off blithesomely under a burden which it seems hardly less than sinful to impose upon him. Nature is not ungrateful in the matter of compensation, and the rough, outdoor life of the Sheltie gives him a constitution, vigor and stamina seldom found even in only partially domesticated animals."—*Suburban Life*.

## HOGS FOR PROFIT

Inquiries should be sent to Charles M. Smith, Rogersville, Tenn.

## Thoroughbreds as Breeders

As a result of the investigation of herd-books by the Department of Agriculture, it was found that an improvement has been made in the prolificness of thoroughbred swine, and we believe if the investigation had been of the number raised instead of "number of pigs produced" the result would have been more satisfactory. Our experience of more than twenty-five years with a large number of sows, of all kinds of breeding, and thoroughbred sows of different breeds, leads us to the opinion that "the better the blood the better the mother." And this is what might naturally be expected, as no careful breeder would tolerate a sow that was not kind, gentle, prolific and a careful mother. Neither would he keep a sow that produced little scrawny, weak pigs. And right here we will do well to avoid the other extreme and not select sows that produce more pigs than they can properly care for. The money-making sow is the one that produces eight pigs twice a year, and raises all of them. You can usually get such a sow of a reliable breeder if you are willing to pay him his price. Breeders usually know their stock, and are not going to sell it for a song. Such a sow is cheap at what would usually be considered a long price, as her first litter will stock any ordinary farm with reliable breeders.

## Improve the Land with Hogs

Land can be improved more rapidly with hogs than with any other stock. The reason is very apparent; they consume large quantities of grain and usually pay well for the grain fed them. Now if the feeding is done on the high-ground and poor places and the accumulations plowed under and planted to some crop before it leaches, these spots will usually be the greenest in the field and produce much better than where commercial fertilizer has been used. That a field of corn "hogged" down invariably produces a good crop of wheat and a patch of grass or clover is well known; and this may partially explain the sorry appearance of so many clover fields. "Hogging" corn is not now very commonly practiced.

In these times of scarce labor it would be well to plan to make the hogs gather all the crops possible. This could be done by planning to have a succession of forage crops, commencing with wheat, followed by beardless barley, oats, peas, rape, corn and pumpkins. Or if not convenient to have all these crops, some of them would be a great help in starting the hogs before new corn is ready. As it is now too late to plant crops this season, perhaps a few acres of a field already planted can be enclosed by a temporary fence and the experiment of improving the land with hogs tried. It will be well to feed a liberal allowance of grain or shorts and bran. This is the best way to buy fertilizer; the hogs will pay for it all and you will have your ground permanently improved and that without cost.

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THE  
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BROWN  
LEGHORNS  
Males with best stripe in hackle and saddle; females with penciling and color that wins. 50 First Prizes won. Eggs from these winners reasonable. Circular showing Chicago, Boston, Madison Sq. Garden winners, free. W.H. WIEBKE, Box C-2001, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

My pens are now mated for good results and good fertile eggs. Red Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Only a limited number of settings of Orpingtons at \$3.00 per 15.

Some choice Leghorn pullets for sale at reasonable prices.

H. M. LAYCOCK,  
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## R. I. REDS and BUFF WYANDOTTES

Rose Comb, Standard bred, hardy and vigorous. Grand layers. 208 and 214 egg strain. Guarantee a good hatch.

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REGINA JETT, Proprietor.

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ARE LEADERS.

They not only made a clean sweep at the Texas State Fair, but won more 1st prizes in Texas the past season than any other breeder. Write for illustrated circular.

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Our catalogue illustrates the handsomest garments ever shown at such astonishingly low prices. You will be distinctly impressed with the smart styles and excellent materials. Write for Catalogue "C" which also illustrates the latest styles in Waists, Skirts, Silk Suits, Lingerie Suits, Muslin Underwear, and other wearing apparel for women.

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## POSITION WANTED

By practical poultryman to establish an egg and market poultry plant and manage same. No. 1 references given and required. Parties without capital need not answer this. Address

C. H., Care Industrious Hen,  
Knoxville, Tennessee

## THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

### Bee Publications

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be sent with the following:

PRICE FOR  
THE TWO  
\$1.50 Gleanings in Bee Culture, SM .... \$1.00  
1.00 The American Bee Keeper, S. M.... .75  
OUR PRICE  
FOR BOTH

overnment in this work for 21 years. If a country about the size of Connecticut can do work like this, what can the United States do?

The statistics of the United States for the year 1905 state that there is invested in bees \$10,186,000, and that the returns from the investment was \$6,665,000, or a dividend of 65 per cent.

### Notice.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

### Sold Honey for \$150

My experience in bee-keeping as an adjunct to general farming has been profitable. I use the Langstroth dove-tailed, eight frame hive. With the patent hive a person can examine the bees and their work to much better advantage. In the spring I go through my hives, clip the queen's wings to prevent losing swarms, as the swarm will not leave if the queen does not. With patent hives, if one swarm is weak you can transfer frames from a strong hive to it, and thus instill new life to it. My bees are mostly Italian. Have a swarm or two of Albino. One year I started with eleven swarms and increased to thirty, and sold \$150 worth of honey. That was a good year. But every year I sell considerable honey, and besides, have it for my family to use. It is the purest sweet there is, and is much better to use than syrups made of glucose. I do most of my caring for my bees on rainy days and odd spells, so it does not take much time from my farming, and is a paying investment to use as a side issue.—Mrs. E. Kennedy, Iowa.

### Sale of Comb Honey

To the owner of 50 to 100 hives the question of securing a market for his product is often a serious one. He must compete with the snow white product of those states where honey is deposited in the flowers so abundantly that its appearance in the section is much more inviting than the darker product, while it may not have the fine flavor. In the first place No. 1 sections should be used. When they are removed all propolis should be removed and sections sandpapered. By removing the sections as fast as thoroughly ripened all unnecessary propolis is avoided.

To build up a local trade no little energy and tact are necessary. The farmer bee-keeper, by the exercise of a little care can have his sections in just as presentable an appearance as the specialist, and in making his rounds with butter, eggs or other farm produce he can readily work up a fine trade for his honey. It is poor policy to so guarantee the purity of your product that suspicion is directed to others. Sell your honey on its merits alone.

When the first crop is removed and in condition make a thorough canvass of your nearest market; calling at the offices, mills and private residences of all classes. A number of sections well wrapped in parafine paper for the men to carry home should be prepared. A short pithy advertisement in the local paper to continue through the season, and changed each issue, is money well invested. Every section should bear your label.

Try to impress upon the trade that such an article as manufactured comb honey has never been produced. Do not endeavor to unload your harvest by cutting prices unless a fair discount is made when a case is purchased at one time. Once confidence is established in the quality of your honey you will sell more than you produce unless your apiary grows into large proportions.—E. H. Newey, Nebraska.

The little republic of Switzerland has 32 experiment stations for bee culture, with a force of 35 experimenters. A beautiful annual report of about 50 pages is gotten out, in which is a condensed report of the work done the previous year. Maps and diagrams are used to elucidate the text, together with beautiful half-tones of the flowers treated of in connection with the work of the bees. One experimenter has been with the gov-

## Look at Your Address Tag

Subscribers who want The INDUSTRIOUS HEN to come along regularly without interruption should renew one month before date on address tag is reached.

### If You are Interested in Bees or Honey

You should by all means subscribe for the leading Bee Paper of this country

## GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE

A 64 page semi-monthly paper devoted to Bees and Honey and home interests.

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### W. P. Rocks and Bronze Turkeys

My birds are the combination of direct descendants of the Chicago World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, New York, and St. Louis World's Fair winners. Have spared neither pains nor money to obtain the best in the world, with an eye to beauty, size, laying qualities, and superior individuality.

Eggs now at half price, \$1.00 per 15.

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### HONEY IN THE COMB

May be produced in elegantly finished blocks by using patented partition and a system of controlled passages and escapes in the common "box-gum." All easily made at any farm-home. All surplus honey taken without disturbance of brood-nest, while bees are excluded from honey section; consequently without stings. For family right, with full instructions, send \$1 to Dr. B. C. Smith, Elberton, Ga., Route 7. A complete model gum will be delivered for fifty cents extra.

### LOSS BY LICE

on poultry amounts to many times the cost of Lambert's Death to Lice—the sure preventive. Loss can be saved and profit made by its use. Frees sitting hens from lice without harming eggs or chicks. A trial 10c box will prove it. 100 oz. by express, \$1.00.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.  
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## White Wyandottes

### Bred to Win! Bred to Lay!

Won at Birmingham, Ala., Dec., 1906: 1st Pen, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cockerel (tied), 2d Pullet, 5th Cock, Silver Cup, and three specials. At Nashville, January, 1907: 1st and 2d Pullets, 1st Hen (tied), 2d Cockerel, 2d Pen, Ivory Soap Cup and three specials. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

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PLEASE MENTION THE HEN.

### E. & W. GRITLESS CHICKEN FEEDS CORNELL CHICKEN MACHINERY AND INCUBATORS AND PEEP-O-DAY BROODERS

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G. B. EHRHARD & CO., - - -  
Successors to Ehrhard & Waggoner NASHVILLE, TENN.

## THE KENNEL

This Department is conducted by WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

## Kennel Publications

\$4.00 Doglovers, M.; Field and Fancy, W.; The Dog (50c book), and Industrious Hen, all for .....\$2.50

## The Care of Collies

Too many people are prone to say "Let the dog hunt his own bed and food." A very serious mistake indeed for any person who has the love of an intelligent brute at heart. Another expression is "Kick a dog and he will be your best friend." Not every time; give him a kind word and a little pat on the head, and he will stick to you. The dog that crawls around at your feet fearful of another lick, is like the coward that slips up on you in the dark. You don't know what he is going to do.

The best way to gain the affection of your dogs is to treat them kindly, give them proper attention and care. The Collies at the Monte Vista Collie Kennels, are fed regularly with good, wholesome food, their house cleaned and sprayed with good disinfectant regularly, in fact they are treated like they were worth something. Every one of them has his or her own bed and they sleep there. If bedding is used, it is changed often, but we find the best idea is to let them have the hard bare floor during the summer months, for they have a coat of hair sufficient for a good bed, without adding the extra heat of straw or sacks.

A Collie, or any other dog, requires the most care and attention at whelping time. Then is when you must watch them. We recently had a very amusing incident, with Craigmore Lily. At the proper time, we prepared her a nice, clean and cool place for the expected family, and put her in just before dark. She broke out and ran under the porch. We put her back, propping the door with a four by four piece of oak. This she got out of the way too. We were determined to have her stay in that house, so we nailed an inch plank across the door and felt satisfied that she was in there until we were ready to release her. But, like the cat, she would come back. She simply gnawed her way out of that house and under the porch she went in search of her little family. This learned us a lesson, and that was to humor them as much as possible and since that time, we give them their own head, just so long as they do not try to leave the farm. Being raised on the farm, with such a man as we have in charge of them, they grow off nicely and with good care they are ready for shipping at six weeks of age. We have a splendid litter now, and some of them are perfectly marked. Mr. Simcox knows how to take care of them, and I believe I know how to mate them for best results, and with my experience and his good common sense, we are making a success of the Monte Vista Collie Kennels.

W. J. HUNTER.

## A Few Don'ts for Dog Lovers

Don't abuse your dogs.

Don't feed them too much.

Don't feed them without using common sense.

Don't feed them too much sweets, that is if you care for the dog.

Don't forget that he has sense and feelings even if he is a brute and can't talk to you.

Don't fail to keep the premises clean.

Filth breeds lice and fleas and they worry the dog.

Don't be afraid of using common sense. That is the key to your dog's pleasure. He can't tell you what he wants. But he does show it.

## His Best Friend

The following incident, which occurred at Great Falls, Montana, last spring, is given in the *Pioneer Press*:

"The victims of the recent blizzard that swept over the northern portion of that state, killing thousands of lambs and a number of cattle, are now being found with the passing of the snow. In nearly every case the victims were sheep-herders who were caught in the storm and frozen to death before they could reach shelter.

"One of the most pathetic cases that has come to light is that of William Plumber, an aged man, whose sole friend, so far as known, was a handsome shepherd dog which he had raised from a puppy. This dog could do al-

most everything except talk. When Shep, as he was called, dragged himself into the little sheep town of Shelby, with two of his legs frozen, the fate of Plumber was known. It was useless to prosecute a search for him without the aid of a dog, and as the animal was, apparently, too disabled to make another move, it was proposed to wait several days before searching for the body of the missing man.

"Shep, in spite of his condition, was ready to lead the party, however, and although the progress was slow and painful over the snow-covered hills and valleys, the faithful dog led the party to the body of his master. Crouching beside the frozen corpse, the dog, worn almost to a shadow by hardships he had undergone, uttered a long, penetrating wail, and then, licking the cold face of his master, expired. Plumber and the dog were buried in the same grave."—*American Sheep Breeder*.

## A Mad Dog

I had an experience last September that I never shall forget. One burning hot September day I drove into a farmer's barn-yard and stopped under a shade tree to let my horse rest. The door at the house opened and Mr. B. stepped out with a shotgun.

"Hello, John! Are you going hunting?" I asked.

"No; our dog is mad."

"Where is the dog?"

"Down by the corn crib."

I stepped out of my buggy and started with him for the crib, which was located about twenty feet from a small barn. There was the poor dumb brute, with a heavy leather strap around his neck and tied with a rope to a ring on a wire running from the corner of the crib to the barn. When we got in sight of the dog he began to jump and tear at the rope.

"What is the dog's name?" I asked.

"Watch."

I started to go to the dog and John caught me by the arm. "Don't go near him, he will bite you!"

"How long has the dog been tied there?"

"We went away yesterday morning to thrash for Wilson and we left Watch here to guard the corn crib."

There was the poor dog, left for thirty-six hours in a burning sun without a drop of water, to guard a crib of fifteen-cent corn. I walked up to the dog and cut the rope and led him to the well. I pumped some water in a cup and gave him a small quantity to drink. The dog did not offer to bite me. He was too glad to get away from such a place.

John did not speak for some time, but finally said, "I never thought of giving him water. I will never tie that dog again."—*Dog Fancier*.

## Police Dogs

We find the following interesting account in the *Boston Herald* of February 17th:

The dog belonging to Chief McCarthy of Plymouth, N. H., was a full-blooded Newfoundland and had become an expert roundsman himself under tutelage and while accompanying his chief on night duty. He had been taught, upon command of his master, to go around the business blocks and through alleys and byways, and if there were any mischief-makers about he always ferreted them out and communicated with headquarters.

## A Dog Hero

There comes to our table on January 8th a most interesting account of how the life of a little girl was saved at Sawtelle, California. She was standing on the track of an electric road and was discovered by the motorman when too late to stop his car. Just at this moment the dog, Jack, seeing her danger, seized her dress with his teeth and drew her from the track, thereby saving her life, in consequence of which the selectmen furnished Jack a free license and a beautiful collar. The editor who reports this case kindly adds that if this dog were only human he would wear a Carnegie medal for his bravery.—*Geo. T. Angell in Our Dumb Animals*.

Renew your subscription to this paper at once. Don't miss a single number. Three years for \$1.00

## WECKLER'S BUFF ROCKS

Proved themselves winners again at Indianapolis, the greatest show ever held in Indiana. 1, 2 Pens, 1, 2 Hens, 1 Pullet, 3 Ck., 4 Ck.; four Silver Cup Specials for best male and female. Eggs from the same matings that I breed from \$3.00 for 15. A few Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

A. L. WECKLER, Bunker Hill, Ind.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (RINCLETS)

Winners Three Years in Succession at the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Show

I breed from high-scoring birds that are mated for best results. I have made Barred Rocks a specialty for fifteen years.

EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15

F. E. MENZIES  
DYER, TENN.

## Scotch Collie Pups

We have a very choice lot of Scotch Collie pups for sale, male and female; prices reasonable; eligible to registry; from the best marked and pedigreed sires and dams, tracing to many champion and imported dogs, such as Edgbaston's Renown, Bruce of Scotland, Wellsbourne Wonder, Golddust, Rippewian Anchor, Elwyn Astrologer, Wellsbourne Charlie (a \$5.00 collie), Southport Caledonia, Old Hall Paris, Parbold Piccolo, Wellsbourne Conqueror, Mountain Echo, Wisham Clinker, Champion Rightaway, Brandane Alton Monty, and many others equally as good. Write what you want and get a collie pup that you can teach to do anything but talk.

KNOXVILLE COLLIE KENNELS  
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

## S. C. W. Leghorns and Collies

Of the best known Breeding.

Eggs for hatching now ready. Pen No. 1 \$3.00; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 15. Have a few more Cockerels and Hens to spare.

Two Collies at stud, fee \$7.50 at present. Handsome lot of pups for sale.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. S. KING, LONOKE, ARKANSAS

## AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

Of 400 Blanchard Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerels at \$2.00 each. These birds were hatched from high scoring stock and are bound to please you, as they are "Bred to Lay and Bred to Pay." Sale starts Sep 15, 1907. Descriptive circular mailed on request.

N. A. KING, Route 3, Mifflintown, Pa.

Eggs from Choice Stock of  
S. C. B. ROCKS AND S. C. B. LEGHORN

Of a fine laying strain \$1.50 per 15.

Also Stock to offer. Pekin Ducks of Rankin Stra  
Toulouse Geese.

GEO. E. PATTON, MORGANTON, N. C.

Care of Hospital

## HOUDANS, S. C. B. ORPINGTON

Highest Egg Record, Highest Scoring Stock

## MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEES

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box B, Orleans, Ind.

## NUT CULTURE

This department is conducted by Mr. Fred S. Dawson, Starke, Fla., to whom all communications should be addressed.

## Fertilizing for Nuts

Several inquiries have been received of late by pecan trees that have borne regular crops years gone by, have stopped bearing, also by trees heretofore that have had good crops well filled nuts, sometimes bear a crop of only half or partially filled with meats—happening usually when the crop was unusually heavy.

As these inquiries have come in pretty much in a bunch, I will answer them in a bunch. Of the inquirers probably know that if I plant cotton or corn, or any other crop, the same land, year after year, that soon land will not produce cotton or corn, because the properties in the soil that go to make a good crop of either will become exhausted. It is the same with pecans as with other crops. When your pecan trees come bearing size, and for a number of years bear very regular crops, the natural phosphoric and potash in the soil becomes exhausted, then the good bearing trees of the years gone by, stop bearing, or bear very few nuts,

moisture. Cultivate and keep the trees clean until July, then sow a cover crop of peas, and in the fall plow them in. While the peas are growing keep all around the trees hoed clean for from five to eight feet from trees, all around.

If you do this you will get regular crops of well filled nuts. Fertilizing pays, but cultivation pays better. Do not take crop after crop from the soil, and put nothing back, for if you do you are simply starving to death the goose that is laying the golden eggs for you. Figure on putting back twenty to twenty-five per cent of the value of the crops, and you will never be disappointed by a failure of your nut crop.

By the above, I mean to bring trees that have ceased to bear, that were once good bearers, back to their old-time prolific habits. Or I refer to grafted trees of good bearing varieties. There are thousands of seedling trees that have never borne, also that bear large crops of shells filled with shrunken kernels, or half filled shells, or shells with no kernels at all. For these, I am of opinion, from experience, that if you put on enough fertilizer to kill the tree, it will make no difference. They will not bear, nor will the shells fill. They are simply non-bearers or bearers of imperfect fruit, and it is their characteristic as seedlings. The only way to change them over to make good bearing trees,



Large Almond Orchard near Alicante.

only bear every second or third year, or a good crop of half filled or empty shells.akes phosphoric acid and potash to make and to fill them full of rich meats.

You have any trees that have quit bearing or are not filling well, but have borne well filled well heretofore, during July or August give them a good application of high grade, complete fertilizer, with a percentage of phosphoric acid and potash the higher the better. Put the fertilizer cast from about four feet from the tree out as far as the tree is high, and plow it two to three inches deep. In the winter your trees a good application of ground (each year), and hard wood ashes (homemade if possible) or you can put on potash in other form. By this treatment you can the trees put on a good crop next year. The application of high grade fertilizer will them set and mature this fall a large quantity of bloom buds, and make the tree its fruit next spring. The winter application of ground bone and potash will make nuts hold and fill out well. Then each put on an application of ground bone and ash, and once every couple of years give trees some stable fertilizer. Plant a crop each summer in July and plow them the fall. not let your grove, or around your trees, up to grass or weeds. Keep them clean, or harrow them, cultivate them, hoe them, or let grass and weeds take your fertilizer you have put it there—your trees and crop need it. Also they need all the

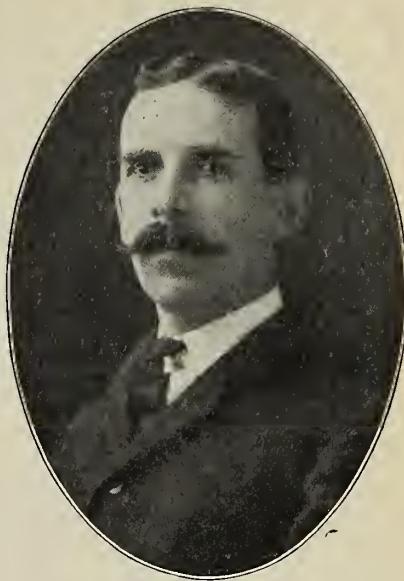
is to cut their tops off and graft or bud them to good bearing varieties. You can usually grow back a cut-off top in two to three years, when they will commence to bear, and will bear according to the characteristic of the tree you take your grafts or buds from.

## Fruit and Nut Culture

Poultry raisers can add much to their incomes by starting a fruit or nut orchard as a supplement to their poultry farm. For there are no two branches of farming, as widely separated as these two, that thrive so well together, and poultry raisers will find that there is hardly any section of the United States where some one or more of the many varieties of fruits and nuts can not be grown profitably.

Take the pecan for instance. This nut is particularly adapted to those Southern States within the area bounded by Missouri and Virginia on the north and extending south and east to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard.

The expense and trouble in bringing a pecan orchard to successful bearing are small when compared with the profits to be derived. The cost of purchasing and setting out an acre of the paper-shell variety of pecan trees—twenty trees to the acre—will not exceed \$40. Their care and cultivation will not cost much and the trees, until they commence to fruit, will not interfere with other farming operations on the same land. In from six to ten years from the setting out each tree should yield at least twenty pounds of nuts—that is four hundred pounds to the acre—and at only fifteen cents



John A. Murkin, Jr.,  
Supt. Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show.

per pound—(the paper-shell varieties are now selling at from fifty to seventy-five cents)—this means a life income of \$60 per year on each acre.

If you care to know more about fruit and nut growing for profit send us fifty cents at once and get in return a full year's subscription to the *American Fruit and Nut Journal* and a new or renewal subscription to *THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN*. This means that, for a limited period, you can secure a year's subscription to both papers for only fifty cents,—the same amount that you would ordinarily pay for a subscription to either publication.

You had better take us up on this proposition right away, for, if you delay, the subscriptions set aside for this purpose may be all sold when you finally decide to write.

Sample copies sent free on request.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

## Nut Notes

The timber value of the hickory, walnut and chestnut should be a sufficient warrant for the planting of these trees by farmers.

The Santa Ana Walnut Growers' Association marketed last season over a million pounds of nuts, receiving \$108,000 for the crop.

The sixth annual convention of the National Nut Growers' Association will be held at the Jamestown Exposition, September 26-28. This meeting follows that of the American Pomological Society, which closes on the morning of the 26.

The hickory, walnut and chestnut trees on the old farm belong to the cherished memory list with many city people. No agency is more potent with farm children, in giving them contentment with rural life, than these same nut trees.

## "A Short Talk on Pecans."

Starke Pecan Nurseries, Starke, Fla. Write a postal card for it.

White Langshans, S. C. Buff Leghorns  
Pekin Ducks, Fox Terrier Dogs

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, and Indianapolis. Balance of season, eggs from either of our varieties at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30, and a square deal promised.

Reference: Editor of this paper.

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## ANGORA GOATS

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PRICE FOR	OUR PRICE
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\$3.50 The Angora Goat, Schreiner, 300 pages, beautifully illustrated	\$3.00
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2.00 Angora Goat Raising and Milch Goats, Thompson, 230 p., Illustrated	1.50

## The Angora Goat—III

Written for The Industrious Hen.

Where stock laws prevail, and it is found necessary to keep Angoras under fence, due care and attention must be paid to the construction of the fence, for unless it is properly constructed from start to finish, it will be little better than no fence at all, especially if the area under fence is limited, for should the goat notice any tempting foliage outside the fence, he will make great effort to get to it, especially if he is hungry. Rail fences are useless, for there is almost bound to be some corner where the goat can climb over; therefore a plain board fence, barbed or woven, will be the only kind of fence to adopt. A board fence should be at least five hands high, yet there are some goats that can jump a five panel fence. This frequently happens when the bucks are kept separate from the does, and cases are known where bucks have jumped a panel fence six feet high, and crawled through a seven-inch barb fence, the wool protecting them from injury. These, of course, are isolated cases, and when it has been necessary to separate the bucks from the does previous to the breeding season. For all purposes, wire fences are the best, either seven barbed wires, or the lower half of the fence woven wire, with three barbed wire stands at top. There are many kinds of woven wire, the diamond shaped meshes being the best; the goats are liable to get their horns caught in the square meshes. For woven wire, posts should be placed at least eight feet apart, otherwise the wire is liable to sag. Care must be taken to see that all depressions under the fence are filled, and if any posts are braced, the braces should be set at a steep angle and close to the wire, otherwise the goats will walk up them and jump over.

Angoras will not bother a fence unless hunger compels them, or unless frightened by dogs, but the common goat, if at all wild and driven to desperation, will go through a seven inch fence like a canon ball. Proper latches or fastenings should be applied to gates, for bucks are liable to work a gate open if it is loosely fastened.

While the common goat can stand a great deal of exposure, and is, generally speaking, a hardy animal, the Angora is more delicate, and requires proper shelter, especially from rain, and at any time of the year he will seek shelter from a rainstorm, so for his comfort it is imperative to provide shelter for him, the best plan being to have sheds open to the south, which should be built on rising ground to provide for good drainage. The sheds should also be built allowing ten square feet for each goat as crowding is injurious and unhealthy, and if the shed is too small, a weak goat or a kid is liable to be trampled upon and killed.

Another point to bear in mind is that one large shed is better than two small ones, for even if there are two sheds, the goats will not separate, but crowd together in one bunch in one shed. Sheds should be air tight, there is nothing more injurious to Angoras than dampness, and if exposed to rain in the winter time, rheumatism and consumption will become prevalent, and consumption will carry off more than half the flock in a very short while. Angoras can not be neglected in the winter time; proper shelter and proper feed must be provided, and while Angoras can endure extreme heat and cold, dampness is their worst enemy. In a great many instances where Angoras are left to care for themselves, and where they are entirely without shelter, the mortality is appalling during the winter months and it is folly for any one to keep Angoras unless they intend to give them proper care and attention.

During the winter months when it is neces-

sary to feed the goats, it is better to separate the larger goats from the smaller ones, otherwise the larger ones will get all the feed, and fight the smaller ones off. Some of the older does are particularly mean in this respect, and it is a good idea to cut them out of the flock entirely, for they are liable to injure the smaller goats.

A separate building should be provided for the does when they kid, and if possible, separate pens 20 feet square should be arranged for. It is better to keep the does apart at kidding time, and in a properly conducted flock, a limited number of does should be bred at the same time. By this method proper attention can be given to the kids and mothers, and therefore a building of moderate dimensions will answer the purpose. A building 40 x 15 will provide for 16 pens, eight to each side with a passage way between.

In the main goat shed, hay racks should be built so that in winter time if the weather is wet, the goats can be fed under shelter, and it also saves waste, for what the goats do not eat can be used for bedding. Some sheds are provided with movable doors to be used in case of extreme severe weather, and it is a good arrangement to have a swinging door at each opening. This allows for proper ventilation, and at least one door should be left open, for goats do not enjoy absolute darkness.

REGINALD FORWORD.

## ▲ Goat-Sheep Cross at Last

I saw in your last issue where you requested anyone who has a specimen of a goat-sheep to let you know.

Well at last I have got a pair. The doe has a black spot on her hips and the other one is all white and they are beauties.

I live so far from an artist that I can not have their pictures taken now, but I will this summer.

They were born February 21st, this year.

I will sell one and probably both. I have twelve ewes and fifteen lambs. How is that?—Rex R. Barton, Fall River Co., S. D., in American Sheep Breeder.

## Big Frog and Fish Pond

Mr. Will V. Zimmer, proprietor of the famous Kimball House at Atlanta, recently purchased sixty-five acres of land near that city for \$100 an acre, on which he intends to have a model truck farm, creamery, henry, and fish and frog pond.

On the place Mr. Zimmer intends erecting a bungalow which he will utilize as a summer home and where he will keep open house for his many friends the year round. The farm is to be stocked with a select herd of the finest Jerseys that can be obtained, while the runs will be given over to the best grade of chickens that can be found. Knowing how to farm by heart, Mr. Zimmer contemplates adding to his home a herd of the best swine he can secure.

Near the center of the plat of ground, Mr. Zimmer will construct a fish pond, three acres of ground being given to that purpose. This he will stock with perch, brim, trout, and other fishes of the most palatable taste, a deal having already been made with the national fish hatchery for that purpose. Near the fish pond Mr. Zimmer will have built a smaller pond which will be given over to frogs.

"I have a friend who was traveling for a St. Louis house for years," said Mr. Zimmer, speaking of his frog pond, "and on one of his trips into Texas he bought a strip of land along a marshy creek and there placed frogs of the long green leg variety. The land was cheap, and within a short time he had acquired quite a strip of it. Within three years he had made enough off his frog ponds to quit the road, and today he has a fine income from those marshes. What has been done in Texas can be done in Georgia."—Atlanta Constitution.

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White Plymouth Rocks  
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Price per setting of 15, \$2, \$3 and \$5

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Eggs \$2 per setting; three settings \$5. Limited number settings at \$3 from special prize matin.

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Pen No. 1 headed by 2d Prize (tied for) Cockerel, Knoxville, with 10 high scoring H.

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RHODE ISLAND RED

Booking orders now for October delivery 2000 youngsters at \$7.50 per trio—orders filled in order received—one-third cash to accompany when placed, balance when chickens to be delivered. All birds are guaranteed, f class breeders and free from all disqualifications.

Olentangy Poultry Yds.  
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Stock for sale after September 1st.  
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Knoxville, Tenn.

## Rose Comb vs. Single Comb White Leghorns

ritten for The Industrious Hen.

We all have our reasons, and no doubt ones, for breeding a certain variety of chickens, but I have a bone to pick with Mr. Cooper, on his article in THE INDUSTRIOS HEN for March, in which he tries to present the sterilities of his R. C. White Leghorns. No doubt they are a good breed and admire the cuts of his fowls shown rein, but I fail to see how Mr. Cooper can make such conclusive statements regard to frozen combs, when the S. and R. C. White Leghorns were kept under different environments. To conduct an experiment accurately and successfully, two flocks must be kept in exactly similar circumstances, be of equal age and fed alike, and then we are warranted in making some claim for one the other. If the S. C. White Leghorns could have been kept in certain houses, I feel warranted in saying we would have been no frosted combs at 10 degrees F. below zero. I used the shed houses with the curtains in my yards for the past two years with winter temperature of 40 degrees F. below zero, and have yet seen the first frosted comb on my S. C. White Leghorns or S. C. Black Minor.

The dry cold air will not freeze when damp cold air is almost certain to effect on the roosting fowls, it is in the four-walled houses that bind the air charged with dampness and foul odors.

I do not wish to be understood to say the R. C. White Leghorns will not be more cold than the S. C. White Leghorns' combs, for if they did not they have little to commend them, as is about the only qualification that possess that the S. C. White Leghorns has not, for I cannot agree with Cooper that they are more beautiful than the S. C. White Leghorn with large comb, and there is surely no White Leghorns that lay larger or eggs than the S. C. White Leghorns.

I am here to sing the praises of the White Leghorns and I have a good voice for the chorus.

H. A. SAGER.

## Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

ritten for The Industrious Hen.

I can hardly pick up a poultry page without finding some article written on the Rhode Island Reds. Why? Because they are coming to the front faster than any other breed of poultry ever.

Utility fowls they are unsurpassed, as show birds their beauty is inimitable. I have been breeding pure-bred poultry for about fifteen years and had some of the most popular, but none have compared to the Comb Reds as to hardiness, egg and as table fowls.

Mr. Sam M. Cooper says in regard to the comb of the Rose Comb Leghorn will apply with equal to the comb of the Rose Comb. In the same house, this winter, Single Comb Red males had their combs badly frosted, while the combs of Rose Comb males were not hurt. Pullets lay young, five to seven

months old. The hens are good setters and mothers, but not, as a rule, persistent setters. They often lay in seven or eight days after wanting to set. Sometimes they are broken by setting them on the roost two or three nights. They often lay long before they wean their chicks.

A laying contest was conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College from November, 1904 to October, 1905. In the contest were seven varieties of pure-bred poultry. The S. C. White Leghorns came out first, R. C. White Leghorns second, and Rose Comb Reds third, in the yearly test as pens. In the individual trap-nest record, a Rose Comb Red hen came out third, laying 184 eggs, beating both the Single Comb and Rose Comb White Leghorns.

The above report, which is given in Bulletin 147, issued by that department, shows that the Rose Comb Reds rival the Leghorns as layers. And they are much hardier, more easily raised, and are larger when grown. Remember that two pounds per head in weight will "count" when put on the market at ten cents per pound.

The standard weights are: Cock, 8½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds.

OTTA H. C. ROGERS.

## What the South Can Do

Few persons in the north realize the extent of the marvelous resources of the eleven states that are collectively known as the South. The Manufacturer's Record says that each setting sun sees the South richer by over \$3,000,000 in actual wealth, but even this is not more important than the accumulation of experience in the utilization of our resources which is now in progress and the awakening of the entire country to the fact that in the South are to be centered the mightiest industrial and commercial forces of the world. This section can duplicate the coal and iron and steel industry of the North and West; it can duplicate the cotton spinning interests of the world; it can duplicate the oil trade of America, if not the world's; it can continue to monopolize the world's cotton production; it can produce all the rice needed in America, nearly all the tobacco and much of the sugar; it can duplicate all of the citrus fruit and trucking industry of the country; it can double its present cereal crop of 800,000,000 bushels, double and quadruple its cotton crop, duplicate through its great rivers and splendid harbors the coastwise and foreign trade of the country. It can and will do all these things and even then not have reached the limit of its development.—*Farm Stock Journal*.

Morristown, Tenn., will have a fair and Poultry show, September 25-27. Judge D. M. Owen, of Athens, will place the ribbons. T. L. Bayne is the moving spirit in the poultry section and expects to have a show second to no fall fair. Morristown is a great shipping center for poultry products and should have a magnificent show. Elegant grounds for the fair have been selected, and an appropriation of \$150 has been made for the poultry premiums and, taken with the entry fees, should make a big line of prizes. Write T. L. Bayne, Russellville, Tenn., for information.

First Cockerel, World's Fair:



## MY BROWN LEGHORNS WON THE BLUE AT

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., Huntsville, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Macon, Ga., Warsaw, Ky., Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio. Young stock from my prize winners coming on nicely for fall fairs and shows. Free circulars.

**E. E. CARTER**  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Member Amer. S. C. Brown Leghorn Club

## CALL FOR PURINA IN CHECKERBOARD BAGS

Purina Poultry Feed is a balanced ration containing only sweet grains and seeds. No grit, no drugs, no damaged grains. Ask your dealer for PURINA, or write

PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
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## The \$ Exhibition Coop

Neat, durable and complete. Standard size 24x24x27 in.; 2½ in. round rods; painted light blue; clean-out drawer; canvas sides and back; weight 12 lbs; shipped flat; low rate \$1.00 each. Other sizes and styles for Associations. Circular free. The Gem Incubator Co., Box 407, Trotwood, Ohio.

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**Poultry Show at Tennessee State Fair**

Entrance fee, 25 cents per bird; \$1.00 per pen.

**PREMIUMS.**

Singles—First, \$2.00; second, \$1.00; third, ribbon.

Pens—First, \$3.00; second, \$2.00; third, \$1.00.

**SPECIALS.**

\$50.00 Corno Silver Cup, largest and best display any one variety.

\$25.00 Gold, *Nashville Banner*, highest scoring pen any variety.

\$25.00 Silver Cup, *Southern Poultry Magazine*, best and largest display by any one exhibitor.

\$5.00 gold on best pen of the following: Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Orpingtons, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns and Black Minorcas.

\$25.00 first; \$15.00 second; \$10.00 third, for best and largest exhibit of poultry from Davidson County.

\$15.00 first; \$10.00 second; \$5.00 third, best and largest exhibit of pigeons and pet stock from Davidson County.

**Knoxville Show**

Some preparation is being made already for Knoxville's big poultry show to be held here the 11th of January. As announced in our last issue the executive committee has gone to work, and the prospects are that the biggest show Knoxville has ever seen will be held. The mistake made in previous years of getting the catalogue out late, will not be repeated this year. With the success and experience of previous shows, and the increased interest manifested in thoroughbred fowls, there is no reason why Knoxville may not have the banner show of the South. Many local breeders have winners picked out and the competition in all classes will be a hot one. Many specials, besides ribbons and cups will be competed for. To insure enthusiasm and success begin to look to it now.

**Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association**

The eleventh annual show of the Alabama Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held November 26 to 29th inclusive, at Birmingham. Judge F. J. Marshall will place the ribbons and the all-round poultryman, H. B. Lansley, will have entire charge of the show room. It is likely that the comparison system will be used in judging. Elwynn Ballard, who proved so efficient last year has again been chosen as the secretary.

**Show at Columbia**

The Middle Tennessee Poultry Association will hold its third annual show the last week in November, 1907, at Columbia, Tenn., lasting four days, beginning on Tuesday ending on Friday. This will be a comparison show. H. W. Blanks, New Orleans, La., will place the awards. Premium list will be ready to mail out September 15.

R. S. HOPKINS, Secretary.

**\$25 in Gold as Special Prizes**

I want to make the following offer to the breeders of S. C. White Leghorns in Tennessee. If the members of the National S. C. White Leghorn Club will agree and have the club specials, including ribbons and silver cup, given away here at our annual show in the last week in November, 1907, I will give \$25 in gold in special prizes to be competed for by the members of the S. C. White Leghorn Club, and this will be in addition to the regular premiums and other specials given by the association which they can compete for. I do this with the view of getting together the largest class of S. C. White Leghorns ever shown in the South. Will the members of the club write me relative to this matter?

Very truly,  
R. S. HOPKINS, Columbia, Tenn.

**To the Secretary of the Poultry Show**

We want to mail you free a copy of the Premium List of the East Tennessee Poultry Association. Ask for it and state at the same time how many catalogues of your show you will have printed, the size of the page and the number of copies, and let us make you a price for printing it. No charge for use of cuts. How many Entry Blanks, Coop Labels, Score Cards, Letter Heads, Envelopes, etc., will you need? We are prepared to do all your printing. Send to us for samples and prices. Get your Premium List out on time. We guarantee to please in both price and quality.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

**SHOW DATES**

It is our intention to publish dates selected as soon as we can learn them, and we would thank our readers to keep us informed as to dates, judges and secretaries, with their addresses. If errors are made please notify us.

Adrian, Mich.—Dec. 11 to 17, 1907. J. E. Holyoke, Secy.

Anadarko, Oklahoma—Jan. 15-18, 1908. M. S. Frite, Judge. John Paff, Jr., Secy. Atlanta Poultry Association—Dec. 4 to 10, 1907.

Georgia State Fair, Atlanta, Ga., Poultry Show, Oct. 15 to 19, 1907. D. M. Owen, Athens, Tenn., and Loring Brown, Smyrna, Ga., Judges. Frank Weldon, Atlanta, Ga., Secy.

Augusta, Ga.—Nov. 4-9, 1907. J. W. Killingsworth, Secy.

Birmingham, Ala.—Nov. 26 to 29, 1907. F. J. Marshall, Judge; Elwynn Ballard, Secy.

Bonham, Texas—Dec. 10 to 13, 1907. H. W. Blanks, Judge; W. T. Smith, Secy. and Treas.

Canton, Ill.—Dec. 31 to Jan. 4, 1908. W. C. Pierce, Judge; F. A. Bennett, Secy.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 17 to 23, 1908. H. P. Schwab, Judge. W. B. Alexander, Secy.

Cherryvale, Kas., Dec. 23-28, 1907. J. O. Davis, Judge; Geo. Behner, Secy.

Cleveland, Ohio, Fancier's Club, Jan. 27, 1908. F. L. Grubel, 9902 Woodland Ave., Sec. Cleveland, Tenn.—Dec. 17-19, 1907. D. M. Owen, Judge; A. J. Lawson, Secy. and Treas. Columbia, Tenn.—Nov. 26-29, 1907. H. W. Blanks, Judge; R. S. Hopkins, Secy.

Dallas, Texas—January 7 to 10. R. A. Davis, Farmersville; H. B. Savage, Belton; G. M. Knebel, Waco; W. S. Heaton, Ft. Worth, Judges; C. P. Van Winkle, Ass't. Secy.

Durham, N. C.—Dec. 3 to 7. W. C. Denny, Judge; J. S. Jeffrey, Secy., W. Raleigh, N. C.

East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knoxville, Tenn.—Jan. 7-11, 1908. D. M. Owen and Loring Brown, Judges; John T. Oates, Secy. and Treas.

Flint, Mich., Sept. 17 to 20, 1907. Frank V. Swan, Secy.

Fremont, Neb., Dec. 9 to 14, 1907. Frank Heck, Judge; O. K. Eckels, Secy.

Fresno, Cal., Dec. 11-14, 1907. George R. Andrews, Secretary.

Greenfield, Tenn.—Jan. 21 to 24, 1908. R. E. Jones, Judge. W. H. Dolan, Secy. and Treas.

Greenville, S. C.—Dec. 10-14, 1907. S. T. Lea, Judge.

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 15, 1907.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3 to 7, 1908. Jas. A. Tucker, A. F. Kummer, O. L. McCord, S. B. Lane, Judges. Theodore Hewes, Secy., Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Feb. 3-8, 1908. Wm. Tobin, Secy.

Jamestown Exposition Poultry Show—Oct. 22, Nov. 1, 1907. John A. Murkin, Jr., Supt., Nashville, Tenn.

La Grange, Ind., Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Jan. 6 to 11, 1908. S. B. Johnston, Judge; Ira Ford, Secretary.

Madison Square Garden, Dec. 17 to 21, 1907. H. V. Crawford, Mt. Clair, N. J.

Marietta, Ga., Feb. 6 to 9. D. M. Owen and Loring Brown, Judges. Jno. P. Cheney, Secy., Marietta, Ga.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 26 to 29, 1907. J. M. Sturtevant, Kushla, Ala., Secy.

Monroe, La.—Dec. 11 to 13, 1907. H. B. Savage, Judge; C. E. Faulk, Secy.

Monroe Poultry Association, Monroe, N. C.—Jan. 7 to 10, 1908. Judges, Dr. T. S. Lea and H. E. Frymire; T. P. Dillon, Secy.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Sept. 11 to 14, 1907.

Ellis Rucker, Secy.

Nashville State Fair—Sept. 23 to 29, 1907.

Nashville, Tenn.—Jan. 6-11, 1908. Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., Secy.

Greater Nashville Pet Stock and Poultry Association, Dec. 9 to 14, 1907. Thos. F. Rigg, Iowa Falls, Iowa, and Thos. S. Faulkner, Tiffin, Ohio, Judges. Fred Klooz, Secy.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 2-8, 1907. C. G. Hinds, Secretary, Alameda, Cal.

Oelwein, Iowa, January 21-25, 1908. Chas. McElveen, Judge; Dr. T. D. Miner, Secy.

Oklahoma, Jan. 20-25, 1907. Ira C. Keller, M. S. Fite, Judges; John W. Niceley, Secy.

Pierce City-Monette, Mo., Dec. 16-19, 1907. C. A. Emry, Judge; Thos. Catlen, Pierce City, Secy.

San Jose, Cal., Nov. 11-16, 1907. Charles R. Harker, Secretary, San Jose, Cal.

Springfield, Mass.—Dec. 3 to 6, 1907. A. F. Pierce, Winchester, N. H.; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. Y., and Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., Judges; W. R. Graves, Secy.

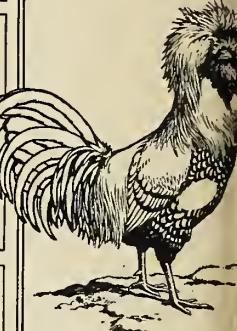
Tyler, Texas, Dec. 3-6, 1907. J. C. Scaggs, Judge; P. F. Shambarger, Secy.

White Plains, N. Y.—Nov. 26 to 30, 1907. George W. Weed, W. J. Stanton and W. C. Denny, Judges; Frank W. Gaylor, Supt.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

**STANDARD OF PERFECTION**

REVISED AND  
ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHED BY  
AMERICAN  
POULTRY  
ASSOCIATION

The above is a reproduction of the cover of the new Standard which contains nearly 400 pages, and has nearly 100 full page illustrations of male and female of the leading varieties. Many important changes and additions have been made, and no other changes will be made until July, 1910. You will be groping in the dark without this authority.

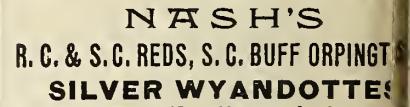
This book is the only authorized description of the different varieties of fowls and is issued by the American Poultry Association, who fix the price at \$1.50. It is the law which governs the judges in making their awards. You can neither buy, sell, show or breed thoroughbred fowls without it. We will furnish a copy of this book at above price postpaid. You can not know what birds to take to the show and which to leave at home without it.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year  
the Standard, \$1.75.

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY**  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

If it's Eggs you want  
then you're looking for  
**R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

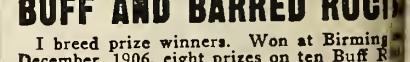
**SAM M. COOPE**  
Fountain City, Tenn.



**NASH'S**  
**R. C. & S.C. REDS, S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**  
**SILVER WYANDOTTES**

All eggs \$2.00 per 15. 300 head of old and young stock for sale. Try one of my \$7.00 trios and be convinced. Free circular.

**M. J. NASH, JACKSON CENTER,**



I breed prize winners. Won at Birmingham, December, 1906, eight prizes on ten Buff Rock. 1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet, 3rd hen and 1st pen.

Eggs, \$2.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**J. H. CROWELL, Parrott, G.**

**Lice and Mites**

Cades Cove, Tenn., July 1, 1907.

Editor *Industrious Hen*.

Dear Sir:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper for two months and consider it very helpful to the poultry raiser. I have lost quite a lot of little chicks with some disease I know not what. At about two and three weeks old they will begin drooping their wings and appear to be sleepy; in twelve or eighteen hours you can see signs of bowel trouble and in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours they die. I feed dry feed the first two or three weeks, clean their roosting quarters every morning and use all sanitary precautions I ever read of, but they die just the same.

This trouble has been among my brooder chicks and those with the hens alike. Although my real early chicks were not troubled with it but little.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. OLIVER.

From the description it seems that your chicks are infested with head lice and possibly mites. The lice can be easily seen by looking over the chick's heads and necks. The mites may be detected by a close examination of cracks and crevices in roosting quarters. Early chicks are not usually bothered very much with either, but as the weather gets warmer, unless special precautions are taken, lice and mites are most sure to appear. The chicks get the lice from the old fowls and if care is taken to keep old fowls or chicks which have lice away from brooder chicks they will seldom have any.

When the chicks are with the hen the lice may be killed by oiling the head, breast, and under side of wings of the hen with vaseline or lard, or still better a two per cent ointment of creolin with lard. If brooder chicks have lice each chick's head and throat should be greased lightly. In case of mites, the roosting quarters should be sprayed with kerosene, creolin, or some good disinfectant. White wash to which has been added some carbolic acid, applied hot, is good.

**Keep Away Lice**

To keep away from lice and vermin is essential to success in poultry raising.

For body lice on chicks and fowls use pure Dalmatian or Persian insect powder. Get the fresh ground unadulterated powder from a reliable druggist. Dust this into the plumage well down to the skin. For mites or coop lice use either of the following mixtures for painting roosts and dropping boards: Dissolve in kerosene all it will take up of crude naphthalene or mix thoroughly with one gallon of any good coal tar disinfectant. Apply this to roosts and drop boards in the middle of the forenoon, so that it will have opportunity to soak well into the roosts and boards and dry out before the birds go to roost.

Look out for the deadly head lice on the little chicks. More chicks are cut off in the first days of their lives through this cause than any other. And it is a shame when they are so easily controlled. A few drops of kerosene in some melted lard and a little time is all that is needed. Dip the finger in the lard and oil and rub gently over the head and well down on the bill of the chicks, being careful to work the oily finger down to the roots of the downy feathers. Repeat the treatment again in a week or ten days.

**The Great Southwest Poultry Show**

The third annual exhibition of the Great Southwest Poultry Show will be held at Anadarko January 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1908. A ribbon won at this show means something. A cash prize of \$25.00 will be awarded to the 15 highest scoring birds of one variety shown by one exhibitor. Many other valuable prizes will be awarded. A complete list of the prizes can be seen in the premium list which will be out December 1, 1907. The association has again secured the services of Mr. M. S. Fite to judge the show. Judge Fite is too well known to need any introduction to the poultry breeders of the Central West. It is sufficient to say that the fact that he is to judge the show is a guarantee that the best birds will win. Anadarko is fast becoming the recognized center for standard bred poultry and no locality can boast of a more loyal set of breeders of the pure stuff than can Anadarko, Okla. If you want to show your birds in fast company be sure and have them at our show.

JOHN PFAFF, JR., Secretary.

**Elgin Poultry Show**

At the annual meeting of the Elgin, Illinois, Poultry Association the following officers were elected: Henry Snellgrove, President; S. K. Preston, Vice-President; F. J. Frike, Treasurer; W. W. Britton, Secretary; E. J. Barry, Superintendent, and R. R. Rowe, assistant; A. A. Rolfe, B. W. Smith, A. P. Thoms, C. E.

Middleton, Jas. Spire and F. R. Risdon, together with the president, secretary and treasurer constitute the board of directors.

The ninth annual exhibition will be held the week of December 30, 1907, to January 4, 1908. The judging will be by score-card and three of the best judges that could be procured have been engaged to place the awards.

The Elgin Poultry shows have always been a success in every way and has steadily increased in size and quality until we now claim a place among the largest shows in the Middle West.

A very conservative estimate of the average daily attendance at our last show is fifteen hundred people. We have one of the largest and best lighted show rooms in the state and we promise all exhibitors that their specimens will be so arranged that they may be seen to the best advantage possible.

Our premium list will be out in November. Whether you intend to exhibit or not you must send for a copy. Address W. W. Britton, Secretary, Elgin, Ill.

**St. Louis Poultry and Pet Stock Association**

This association will hold their first annual poultry show at the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, November 25 to 31. Ross C. H. Hallock, recently elected secretary A. P. A. and Judge D. M. Owen, of Athens, Tenn., have been selected as judges. Send for a copy of the catalogue to T. W. Orcutt, Secretary, 4711 Page Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

**Stratford County, Kansas**

The dates selected for the Stafford County Fair Association are August 28 to 30, at Stratford, Kan. The poultry show at this fair will be presided over by J. N. Rusmisel, superintendent, who is devoting a great deal of time and money to its success.

The Tennessee Collie Association will hold a Scotch Collie Show during the Tennessee State Fair. E. L. Doak, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

**S.B. NEWMAN & CO.**

617 Gay St., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

**PRINTING****BOOK BINDING****RUBBER STAMPS****ENGRAVING**

The Best Grade of Half Tone Cuts and Zinc Etchings. See us.

**PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF YOUR  
BIRDS**

for the purpose of having

**1/2-tone Cuts**

made should be sent direct to

**THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.****The Best Cuts—The Least Money**

**WHITE  
Orpingtons**

There really is no better utility fowl. Layers at all times. My "Blue Ribbon" White Orpingtons I guarantee the "World's Best Quality." Known winners in strongest competition. Eggs now from grand matings, shipped safely anywhere. I would like to send you circulars about them and their quality. It will interest you.

**F. S. BULLINGTON**  
BOX 328 H  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.  
Sect'y-Treas. m. White Orpington Club.

**SEE OUR CATALOGUE**

Before getting your Incubator, Brooder, Feeds or Poultry Supplies.

WRITE TO

**STANDARD POULTRY SUPPLY CO.**  
2630 Jackson Ave, New Orleans, La.

The Knoxville Daily Sentinel, \$3.00 a year, and *The Industrious Hen* will be sent both one year to any address outside of Knoxville for \$3.

**TOMPKINS' RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Winners at Boston, Madison Square Garden, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis World's Fair. A few winnings at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1907. Largest and strongest class ever exhibited there. In Single Combs: 1st and 2d pen; 1st and 3d cock; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 2d, 3rd, 5th coakerel; 4th, 5th, 6th pullet. In Rose Combs: 1st pen; 1st, 5th cock; 6th hen; 1, 2, 5 coakerel; 1, 2 pullet. Male and female specials in both of clubs. Six cups out of a possible eight.

**LESTER TOMPKINS, CONCORD, MASS.**

...RECORD BREAKERS...

**R. C. BROWN AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS  
and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.**

I breed to lay. Have two hens that layed 253 eggs when pullets. My matings are made from my best layers. I challenge the world for better laying strains. Eggs and stock by the 100 or less lots. Write me for show record.

**FRED AXLEY, R. 5, Sweetwater, Tenn.****BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, White Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 each, \$7.50 for Trio, \$12.00 for Breeding Pen. : : : : : Catalogue Free.

**EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS**

EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.

**Extra Large Edition**

The September number of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be an extra large edition and thousands of copies will go to poultry people who have not heretofore been getting it. Our regular circulation is now greater than it ever was and with the thousands of new names recently added will make the fall advertising campaign very interesting and profitable. If you want to reach the best class of southern farmers and poultrymen you should begin now with your advertising. Don't make the mistake of thinking September is too early to begin your campaign. It's the early bird that gets the worm, and with our present substantial circulation those first in the field are sure to reap a rich harvest.

We are closing contracts now for fall and winter advertising beginning with the September number, and have made a special rate to those who come in early and stay. Ask for it.

Our division of "Classified" ads. or Breeders' Cards, is an attractive form of advertising and we have placed the rate at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a word each month for three months, then two cents. These ads are set in uniform style of type, so that a three-line advertisement is given as much prominence as a large one.

Our forms for September close on the 25th of August. Remember the date. Copy for ads should be in by the 20th.

For further information address  
THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

**County Fairs in Tennessee**

The holding of the Tennessee State Fair in October last, and the success achieved aroused interest in county fairs, and this year, in addition to those given annually, fairs will be held in counties where none has ever been held heretofore, or where they have not taken place for years past. The best exhibits at these county fairs will be seen at the State Fair in Nashville next fall. Following is a list of fairs, so far as it has been possible to secure locations and dates.—Home and Farm.

Bedford county, Shelbyville, September 3-6; H. B. Cowan, secretary.

Coffee county, Manchester; Wm. M. Smartt, secretary.

Coffee county, Tullahoma, August 27-30; Doak, Aydelott, secretary.

Clay county, Celina; J. F. Stag, secretary.

De Kalb county, Alexandria, September 5-7; Rob Roy, secretary.

Davidson county, Tennessee State Fair, September 23-28; J. W. Russwurm, secretary.

Franklin county, Winchester, August 20-23; V. R. Williams, secretary.

Giles county, Pulaski, September 12-14; R. A. Burgess, secretary.

Gibson county, Trenton; Chas. A. Wade, secretary.

Hamilton county, Chattanooga, August 6-9; Jas. A. Dakin, secretary.

Lincoln county, Fayetteville, August 13-16; H. B. Sorrels, secretary.

Marion county, South Pittsburg; W. M. Cameron, secretary.

Maury county, Columbia, September 17-21; H. W. Thomas, secretary.

Montgomery county, Dunbar's Cave, W. E. Beech, secretary.

Putnam County, Cookeville; A. P. Barnes, secretary.

Rutherford county, Murfreesboro, September 10-13; L. M. Roberts, secretary.

Stewart county, Cumberland City, September 12-14; W. H. Latham, secretary.

Concord, September 24-27; R. M. Tillery, secretary.

Smith county, Rome, September 13-15; F. M. Cooley, secretary.

Sumner county, Gallatin, August 22-24; W. Lee Oldham, secretary.

**Morristown Fair Poultry Show**

September 25-6-7

D. M. Owen, Judge. T. L. Bayne, Mgr.

**...FAUST'S BUFF LEGHORNS...  
ARE RIBBON PULLERS.**

Cockerel in breeding scores 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pullets and hens, from 93 to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  points.

ECCS \$2.00 PER FIFTEEN

L. C. FAUST, NEW MARKET, TENN.

**AGENTS WANTED**

To Take Subscriptions For

**The  
INDUSTRIOUS  
HEN**

AT FALL FAIRS and WINTER SHOWS

The Industrious Hen is the best proposition of its kind, and makes more money for the agent than any other journal. Our proposition is most liberal. If you want to attend the shows and fairs and pay your way as you go, write us for sample copies and instructions. It is the easiest money you ever made.

**The INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.**

**BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS**

**Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes,**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING AT HALF PRICE**

**Bruce Biltmore and a Pen of unbred Brood Bitches for sale  
AT HALF PRICE.**

**JERSEYS AND BERKSHIRES**

**Address Manager BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS, BILTMORE, N. C.**

**S. C. R. I. Reds :: Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks**

Beginning June 1 we shall offer some grand breeders at attractive prices. Females, 1 and 2 years old, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Males \$2.50 to \$5.00. Mated trios and pens at all prices. Also eggs and chicks. Write us your wants. Birds shipped on approval.

W. H. WITTINGTON, Mgr.

**WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Bridgewater, Mass.**

**RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE  
AFTER JUNE 1st.**

**BIRDS FROM \$1.00 UP**

**Cherokee Farm, Reese V. Hicks, Prop., Madisonville, Tenn.**

**1,000 GROWING YOUNGSTERS  
WILBER'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**

**JUST WHAT YOU WANT**

Bred to lay—Snow White—Grand Shapes, and true sons and daughters of our past season's GRAND WINNERS in seven of the SOUTH'S GREATER SHOWS, we can select you birds fit for any show and can put you right with the best of breeding stock mated for results. Our cockerels will improve your flock and the laying qualities, 200 choice breeders at right prices to make room. Write us your wants. Handsome Catalogue free.

**WILBER BROS., Box G, Fifteen Years The White Leghorn Men.**

**PETROS, TENN.**

# Carson and Newman College

JEFFERSON CITY, TENN.  
(COEDUCATIONAL)

Has Gained a Reputation for

## THOROUGH INSTRUCTION

Excellent Boarding Accommodations, Moral Surroundings  
and Teaching; High, Healthy Location,  
Very Reasonable Rates.

Two Preparatory Classes, full College course, complete Business course, Piano, Voice, Art and Elocution. Four boarding halls, two for young men and two for young women. Total cost, 10 months, from \$100.00 in co-operative halls to \$150.00 in high grade home. Modern buildings with steam, electricity, sewerage. Enrollment last session 482.

If looking for place for SON or DAUGHTER write for catalogue.

Box 160  
Main Building  
Carson and Newman College.

**M. D. JEFFRIES,**  
President.

Main Building, Carson and Newman College.

# PARRISH'S Light Brahmans ... and ... Columbian Wyandottes

*Write for Catalogue*

**T. REID PARRISH**  
NASHVILLE, - TENNESSEE

## RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South

All birds standard bred, correct color, hardy and prolific. None but the best allowed to live. Send us your orders if you wish to start right. List of winnings, with matings for 1906 free.

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special Prize Matings, \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM,

WEST DURHAM, N. C.

## GILVO POULTRY FARM'S CLEARANCE SALE

We must have room for our youngsters, and to make room we offer our entire flock of this year's grand breeders in B. P. Rocks, Rose and S. C. Brown and S. C. Buff Leghorns at half price. Eggs balance of season at \$1 for 15. Write for prices on stock.

**F. E. BALLARD, PROP.,**

**GILVO, LEE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

## Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Winners last season at all the big shows. This season, Nashville State Fair; Birmingham State Fair; the Great Banner Show, Charleston, S. C., and the Great South and East Texas Shows, at Houston and Marshall, Texas.

EGGS--Special Matings \$3 for 15; \$5.50 for 30; \$15 for 100. Special Prize Mating \$5 Straight. After June 1st all eggs half price. 1907 circular of winnings and matings mailed on request. Some nice breeding stock for sale.

**L. K. TERRELL,**

**Birmingham, Ala.**

### The South's Greatest Poultry Event

The Tennessee State Fair Association will hold its Second Annual Fair in the city of Nashville, September 23rd-28th, 1907. This fair is recognized as one of the greatest fairs in the United States.

The management were so well pleased with the reception accorded the poultry show at the fair last year, and the tremendous success attending same, and realizing as they do the importance of this great industry to the people of the State and South, they have decided to offer \$1,150 in cash premiums in this department this year, besides there will be a \$50 silver cup, \$25 banner gold special and other attractive special premiums.

The Pigeon and Pet Stock department of the big poultry show will be a prominent feature.

A poultry institute will be another big feature of this show, free to those interested in raising poultry. The best lecturers and demonstrators have been engaged to instruct those attending the institute which will be located on the grounds and continue the entire week of the fair.

Another feature will be the exhibition yards, where flocks of the various breeds of thoroughbred poultry will be exhibited under natural conditions. A big egg-laying contest is now being arranged.

All of these, besides other attractions, aside from the great poultry show, will make the poultry section the greatest poultry event ever arranged by a state fair.

Nashville, besides being the greatest poultry center of the South, is now recognized by the breeders over the entire country as one of the greatest poultry show cities in the union. A winning at Nashville means much to the poultry breeder. A winning at Nashville is a valuable asset to any poultry plant. For premium list and entry blanks, address, J. W. Russwurm, General Manager, Nashville, Tenn.

### Special Rate to Niagara

St. Louis, Mo., July 18, 1907.  
*Editor Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.*

Dear Sir: Kindly announce in your next issue (August) that there will be a special rate of \$10.00 for the round trip from St. Louis to Niagara Falls, for those who desire to attend the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association August 13th-15th. Tickets good going August 10th, and 12 day return limit.

Very respectfully,

Ross C. H. HALLOCK.

The Knoxville Daily Journal and Tribune, \$3.00 a year, and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, will be sent both one year to any address outside of Knoxville for \$3.00.

## S.C. Rhode Island Reds (DeGraff Blood)

A few Cockerels for sale

Eggs for hatching after January 15.

**E. E. ELLSWORTH, Johnson City, Tenn.**

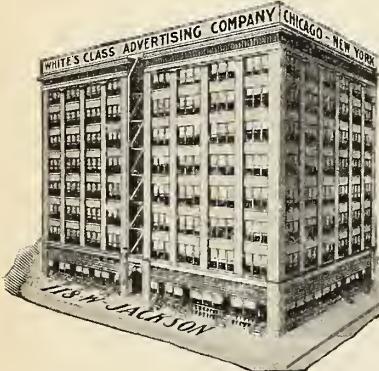
## Agricultural Exhibit in Chicago

Here is something different, yet practical—a permanent exhibition of things agricultural. The idea is to have on daily free exhibition almost anything from husking mitts to manure spreaders. This practical idea has been worked out and is now an assured fact.

The exhibition will be held in the commodious new quarters recently acquired by White's Class Advertising Co., 118 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. This company, of which Mr. Frank B. White is President, occupies the entire top floor of the "Electrical Building," corner Jackson Boulevard and Desplaines Street.

The exhibition hall is 88 feet by 50 feet, in the eastern half of the floor. It is light, airy, and very pleasant. Each exhibit will be enclosed by a neat metal railing, and be kept in show condition for daily inspection. A special attendant will have oversight of the articles, and will devote his entire attention to explaining their merits and uses, to visitors and purchasers.

This is an excellent opportunity for manufacturers who advertise direct to consumers,



yet sell through dealers throughout the West. Chicago is a great trading center, and many excursions daily bring great crowds of pleasure-seekers, dealers and business men from all parts of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. If they know of this exhibition many will visit it, learn the good points of the articles they are interested in, and make arrangements for purchase.

Being thus represented also saves manufacturers the expenses of a Chicago office and a special salaried representative.

The sizes of spaces run in multiples of 5 square feet, from 5x5 up to 10x20 or more, as desired.

An attractive folder entitled, "Would You Like to Have Your Goods on Display in Chicago at a Very Low Cost?" will be mailed free by White's Class Advertising Co., to any one. It has a map of Chicago's business section, with railroad depots, hotels, prominent clubs, elevated railroads, etc. It also shows a large ground-plan to scale of the Exhibition Hall, with full, detailed explanations.

Our readers, when in Chicago, are urged to visit this novel exhibition. They will be courteously received, and all questions answered by the gentleman in charge. Much that is profitable can be learned from the exhibits of new, novel, and practical articles that relate to agriculture.

## ARE YOU GOING WEST?

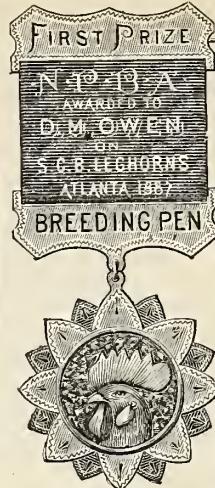
QUICKEST ROUTE TO DALLAS  
AND NORTHERN TEXAS POINTS.

## TEXAS

15 Hours Quickest Time  
To SOUTHERN TEXAS POINTS.  
QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

S. G. VanOstrand, T.P.A.  
529 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.



1884

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## D. M. OWEN

Athens, Tenn.

Originator and Breeder of Owen Strain of

## S. C. Brown Leghorns

The best colored female strain in America. For 20 years the leading prize-winners of the South at the largest shows in hottest competition. They lead all others in number of prizes won



IF YOU WANT TO

## RAISE PRIZE WINNERS

Get Eggs from my Pullet and Cockerel matings

WALKER'S  
BARRED ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES

WIN WHEREVER SHOWN

Winning first honors at Knoxville, Sweetwater and Madisonville, Tenn.

Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right

Eggs \$1.00 per 15 balance of season.

WALKER BROS., R. 1, MADISONVILLE, TENN.

PAXTON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES  
EGGS. EGGS. EGGS.

Pen 1. Headed by "John D," score 94½; six Pullets, scoring 94 to 95½, including "Lady D," true Wyandotte, best shaped pullet in the South. EGGS, this Pen, \$2.50 per 15.

Pen 2. Good UTILITY STOCK. EGGS, this pen, \$1.00 per 18. Send me your order. I'll treat you right.

A. J. PAXTON, Jr.

INDIANOLA, MISS.

## EGGS! EGGS!! FOR SALE

From my world's best White Plymouth Rocks. Bred to win. Bred to lay. If interested write for prices and further information

L. A. DICK, New Market, - - - Tennessee  
BOTH PHONES

## 1894 AUSTIN STRAIN 1907

I make a Specialty of LANGSHANS Bred Right, Fed Right

To Produce Best Results

Have bred them for fourteen years; won all first, second and third prizes on young stock at Knoxville and at Bristol last winter, and a good share of premiums at the Knoxville Show, December 11-14, 1906. Select Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of fifteen. Show birds a specialty; 300 fine ones to select from.

H. C. AUSTIN, 307 Payne Ave., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

## Hope's Great Jewelry Store

Is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the South  
Established 1868

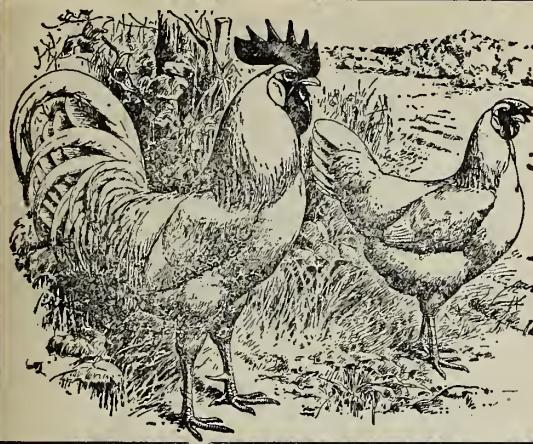
Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches.

Our Manufacturing Department is prepared to repair the finest imported and domestic Watches, Jewelry and to reset Gems.

Our Copper Plate Engraving executes all orders in correct and elegant manner.

Our Optical Department enjoys the most enviable reputation. IN EVERY DEPARTMENT we are constantly filling MAIL ORDERS from all sections of the South. Write us when in need of anything in our line.

HOPE BROS., 519 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.



## WANTED

# S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

Breeders, who wish to buy an exhibition Cockerel or Pullets this season, to know I have decidedly the choicest and most perfect lot of birds I have ever raised, and this is saying lots, for my birds SO FAR have never failed to win in any competition.

This season to show the confidence I have in the superior quality of my stock, I will sell all exhibition birds on a GUARANTEE to win in any competition. I don't expect to exhibit in many shows this season myself so all exhibition birds are for sale.

I have a very choice lot of breeders for sale ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

**As Egg Producers There Are None Better.**

Remember, if it's quality you want I have it. Write

**JOHN F. CHILDRESS, Box H, SWEETWATER, TENN.**



## LAYERS! WINNERS!

### LEGHORNS

Rose and Single Comb, Brown and White  
40 Prizes at Madison Square Garden

242 Eggs Strain

**Barred Rocks & White Wyandottes**  
The Very Best.

**W. W. KULP, Box 75, POTTSTOWN, PA.**

### Barred Rocks

For utility and beauty combined many people have concluded that the old reliable Plymouth Rocks are the chicken par excellent—their good qualities covering almost all the really important points, of health, size, laying, domestic habits and fine flavor. The Barred Rocks have a beauty too, all their own: that appeals to the aesthetic element in human nature and makes it one of the most popular breeds of all the chicken world.

A visit to the yards of Mrs. W. R. Madden, on one of those long hills in South Knoxville, just at feeding time, when hundreds of these barred beauties are scurrying about for their grain—as if they enjoyed the game—is a veritable revelation to any novice, of the joys that await the prudent chicken fancier.

The activity thus displayed is carried into all the duties of life—hence perfect growth, fine marking and an abundance of eggs result.

The Madden Barred Rocks are advertised inside the back cover of this issue of THE HEN. They are said to have the richest blood in the South, and will bear the closest inspection.



## - A - D FARM

**J. A. DINWIDDIE, Proprietor**  
Breeder of High-Class

### S. C. R. I. Reds & S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred for superior eggs. Good size, shape, and vigorous constitution. Stock and Eggs for sale.

Route 3,

**New Market, Tennessee**

### Subscription Getters

Elsewhere in this issue we have devoted a page insert in a personal letter to those of our readers who have had experience in soliciting subscriptions. If you are interested in disseminating poultry news, in circulating THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, or improving the great poultry industry of the South, ask your neighbor to subscribe for THE HEN, the leading poultry journal of the southern states.

Read the "Personal" letter above referred to and learn how to earn a few extra dollars by simply saying the word. For any further information address

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.,  
Knoxville, Tenn.

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### DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR TRADE

A Farm, Ranch, Residence, Business or any kind of Property anywhere on earth? If so, we can help you. "The World" is the great national real estate and farm paper, and its columns are filled with bargains for Buyers, Sellers and Traders. Send 75c for a year's subscription and we will give you a 25-word ad. FREE two months. Try it. 3 mos. trial subscription 10c. Tell us your wants and get our advice. Address, FARM AND REAL ESTATE WORLD, 400 Cleveland Ave., Chicago.

### THE OAKS--FINEST ON EARTH

Has a circular that you ought to have. A postal is all you need to get it. You will learn all about my White Plymouth Rocks and Columbian Wyandottes. Yours for good goods

"THE OAKS," CLARENCE F. BRUTON, PROP.  
LOCK BOX 337, SIKESTON, MO.

### WARD'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

One thousand early hatched chicks from which to select. Utility, Breeding or Exhibition Stock. Write your wants and get prices. See circular.

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C. FRED WARD, Prop.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

Greatest winners of the season at Nashville; Tennessee State Fair; Columbia; Charleston; Atlanta, etc. Three Silver Cups and many gold specials. Breeding stock for sale. Eggs one-half price now. Catalogue free.

Frank Langford, R. 10, Nashville, Tenn.

## GOOD FOR CONKEY

## A Sure Cure for Lice--A Package Free to Every Poultryman

Of all the causes that combine to make poultry raising uncertain, that of lice is the greatest, and to it can be traced the numerous failures of careless and inefficient poultrymen.

The direct result of the ravages of lice is to sap the vigor of the fowls and keep them from producing a profit. This any poultryman knows. Lice also undermine the constitution of fowls and render them liable to the various diseases of the poultry yard.

It has been a standing puzzle to find a powder that would kill the louse the moment it touches, without harming the fowl in the least degree, and the trouble has been that most powders either just numb the lice so that they will still crawl about and revive, or else the powder will injure the fowls while killing the lice. Many powders harm the eyes of fowls and impair their sight.

There has been a new lice powder discovered during this year—1907—that is a marvel of perfection. It is absolute and instant death to the louse and is perfectly harmless to the birds. It is the perfected result of twelve years research and incessant trial, and costs no more than the powders that fail to exterminate. It is Conkey's Lice Powder.

In order to convince the poultry fraternity that this long-sought necessity is at last on the market, the manufacturers are taking the whole cost on themselves to let the poultryman make an absolutely free and thorough trial, with a very liberal sample, which will be sent postpaid to any address upon application.

The following method for testing the sample is the surest and the best: Take a fowl you know to be lousy and hold it up by the legs. Dust the powder from the package into the feathers, and rub it in, so that it may reach the skin. Be sure and work the powder into the fluffy feathers, especially about the vent. Then stand the bird on a large sheet of white paper and fluff the feathers with the hand. The lice will drop out on to the paper, where you can examine and find them absolutely dead and without a possible chance of reviving and multiplying. This treatment should be repeated in about a week to kill the nits which may hatch out.

Every one trying this new powder is enthusiastic over it and all say that it is the greatest article ever discovered for the absolute extermination of lice on poultry. It is also excellent for fleas on dogs, and lice on cattle and other animals. A very liberal sample will be mailed absolutely free and postpaid on application to The G. E. Conkey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mention the INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

## SOUTHERN RURALIST

A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER JOURNAL CERTIFIED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SCIENCES.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 1904.

OUR PEACH CROP

Varieties for Home and for Market of the Piedmont Region

By JOHN A. STICKLER, Agricultural Extension Agent.

With a Special Article on the Peach.

</



BLUE BLOOD  
Winners.

**HARD TO BEAT**

LARGE PRODUCTION  
Layers.

**BAYNE'S** EGG RECORD STRAIN OF  
WHITE WYANDOTTES

With fowls having an average egg record of 198 eggs in a year, I won this season at Knoxville, December, 1906, 1st hen, 3d cock, 2d pen, highest scoring W. W., and had best shaped male. At Bristol, Va., January, 1907, 1st, 2nd cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pen; best shaped male, and silver cup for largest winning display of 10 or more birds in American class. My fowls have vigor, health and hardiness; raised on free range forty acres. Breeds, show or business birds on sale. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$4.50 for 50; \$8 for 100.

T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.

No. 6; Score 93, Egg Record 197.



Cup Won at  
Bristol Show.

## JAMESTOWN POULTRY SHOW

Jamestown Exposition Grounds

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 22-Nov. 1, 1907.

## COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD!

America's foremost judges will officiate. Liberal premiums. Valuable specials. Premium list ready August 10. Entries close October 1, 1907. Manufacturers of Incubators, Brooders and supplies of all kinds desiring space in the Exhibition Hall should address the superintendent at once. A limited amount of advertising space in the premium list (10,000 copies) for sale at reasonable rates.

**JOHN A. MURKIN, JR., Supt., - NASHVILLE, TENN.**  
**THEODORE HEWES, Asst. Supt., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

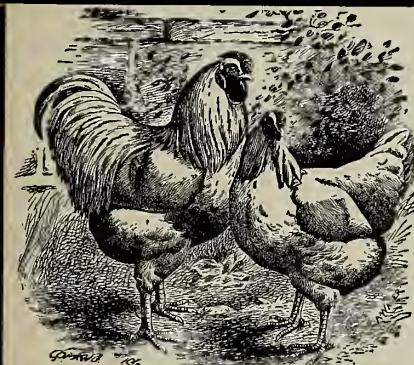
### SANITARY POULTRY YARDS "FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

Foundation stock of the noted strains of A. G. Duston, J. C. Fishel & Son, Jno. W. Boswell, Jr. and Dr. Bricault. From these I have built up by the Trap-Nest Individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the . . .

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I breed for merit and sell on honor a strain of heavy layers. They are snow white, prolific and strong—the best all purpose fowls. Eggs from Pen No. 1, Select prize winning, \$3.00; Pen No. 2, Choice matings, \$2.00; General Utility Pens, \$1.50 for 15.

**W. T. ROBERTS, Curley, Ala.**  
Member National White Wyandotte Club



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**KNOXVILLE, Nashville, Atlanta, Raleigh, Columbia, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, etc.**

### State Fair Dates

Alabama (Central)—Selma, Oct. 18-23.  
Alabama (Tennessee Valley)—Huntsville, Sept. 30-Oct. 5.

Michigan—Detroit, Aug. 29-Sept. 6.

Ohio—Columbus, Sept. 2-6.

Maryland—Lutherville, Sept. 3-7.

Indiana—Indianapolis, Sept. 9-13.

West Michigan—Grand Rapids, Sept. 9-13.

West Virginia—Wheeling, Sept. 9-13.

New York—Albany, Sept. 9-14.

Illinois—Springfield, Sept. 27-Oct. 5.

North Carolina—Raleigh, Oct. 14-19.

Texas—Dallas, Oct. 19-Nov. 3.

Iowa—Des Moines, Aug. 23-30.

Wisconsin—Madison, Sept. 9-13.

Kentucky—Louisville, Sept. 16-21.

South Carolina—Columbia, Sept. 17-20.

Louisiana—Shreveport, Oct. 5-12.

Missouri—Sedalia, Oct. 7-11.

Mississippi—Jackson, Nov. 5-16.

Tennessee—Nashville, Sept. 23-28.

Georgia—Atlanta, Oct. 14-26.

### State Farmers' Institutes

The proposed series of county institutes for farmers to be held in this State under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, begun July 29th. The first series of meetings will be in West Tennessee and the Commissioner, Hon. John Thompson, will be assisted by a corps of agricultural experts, including Profs. H. A. Morgan, S. E. Barnes, C. A. Keffer and C. A. Mooers of the University of Tennessee. The following list of appointments for the initial series of institutes in West Tennessee has been announced:

Camden, Monday, July 29th.

Paris, Tuesday, July 30th.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 31st.

Dresden, Thursday, August 1st.

Union City, Friday, August 2d.

Trenton, Saturday, August 3d.

Bolivar, Monday, August 5th.

Somerville, Tuesday, August 6th.

Lexington, Wednesday, August 7th.

Henderson, Thursday, August 8th.

Selmer, Friday, August 9th.

Brownsville, Monday, August 12th.

Alamo, Tuesday, August 13th.

Covington, Thursday, August 15th.

Ripley, Friday, August 16th.

Dyersburg, Saturday, August 17th.

J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind., with their usual progressive spirit, sent out recently a handsome little booklet, announcing their Ninth Annual Sale of Fishel's White Wyandottes. This price list will be sent to any reader of this journal upon request.

The Knoxville Daily Journal and Tribune, \$3.00 a year, and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, will be sent both one year to any address outside of Knoxville for \$3.00.

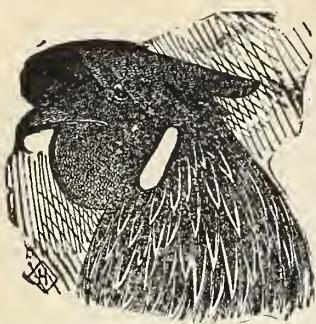
## COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

**WINNERS**  
Wh rever Shown.

STURTEVANT BROS., Box 201, KUSHLA, ALA.

## LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

AND PARALYSIS CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



## Fried Chicken

If there's anything better than a fried chicken it's two fried chickens. I'm now killing a lot of young cockerels some poultryman should have. It looks like a pity to kill them. I'll sell them \$9.00 per dozen; \$5.00 for six, or \$1.50 each for a less number. If you want new blood, new vigor, more eggs, talk to

**J. H. HENDERSON**  
THE BROWN LEGHORN SPECIALIST  
KNOXVILLE, - TENNESSEE

### SUMMER PRICES

Hatchable Eggs from strong, vigorous, beautifully marked

### SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES

Well mated, well cared for.

Selected Eggs from Pens Headed by Prize Winners, \$1.00 for fifteen.

A few Cockerels and Pullets for sale cheap.

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KINGSTON, TENN.

### FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Are the kind that win BLUE ribbons and lay lots of the big white eggs. Now is the time to get your eggs to hatch winners for the WINTER SHOWS.

I have the finest lot of breeders I ever owned, and can furnish eggs that will produce WINNERS and HEAVY LAYERS. Write now for SPECIAL prices on eggs and breeding stock. I have the quality you want. Eggs and breeding stock half price during June and July.

Please send for new catalogue before you buy. Write your wants to

**N. V. FOGG, - MT. STERLING, KY.**

### \$1.50 For 13 Davis' Barred Rock Eggs

For Balance of Season.

Write for show record and mating list.  
**B. S. DAVIS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

### Improvements on Southern Railway

It is officially announced that the Southern Railway Company will at once purchase fifty new locomotives, seventy-five passenger coaches, four dining cars, six combination mail and baggage cars, six combination passenger and baggage cars, and two hundred cabooses.

The general purpose in view in ordering this new equipment is the strengthening of the passenger and freight service of the railway. The new coaches are to be of the most approved modern type. It is the purpose of the company in ordering these coaches not only to supply immediate needs, but, in a measure, to anticipate future needs.

The fifty locomotives will be of the lighter type and for service on lines not now requiring the heavy type of engine now in use on some of the main lines. The two hundred new cabooses are necessary to supply a need which has grown out of the rapid increase in freight-train service—the cabooses now in service not being sufficient in number to properly equip freight trains.

### INCUBATOR OIL

You can increase your hatch twenty-five per cent by using in your incubators

### Soline Oil

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K. & O. Ry. Knoxville, Tenn.

Spasmodic enthusiasm is no good in rearing fowls. You must be a "crank" twelve months in the year if you wish to succeed.—*The Helpful Hen*.

### QUICK DEVELOPMENT

Is the need right now. Make strong, healthy winter layers of the pullets. Get early broilers and roasters and market fowls worth a price.

**DARLING'S FOODS**  
are true developers. Surprising results from Darling's Foraging Food, 100-lb. sack, \$2.00. Also Laying Food and Scratching Food at \$2.00. Beef Scraps at \$2.75 and Chick Feed at \$2.50. Oyster Shells, 60c. Mea Crystal Grit, 65c. All in 100-lb. bags, 50-lb. b. Chicago or New York, cash with order. Catalog free.

**DARLING & CO.,** Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Box 41, Long Island City, New York.

### PARALYSIS

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CONQUERED AT LAST BY DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write about your case. Advice and proof of cure FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### MANN'S WHITE ROCKS

Win the lion's share of the coveted prizes at seven of the largest shows last season. If you want to raise winners let me furnish you eggs.

**G. E. MANN, . NASHVILLE, TENN.**  
Route 10, Porter Pike

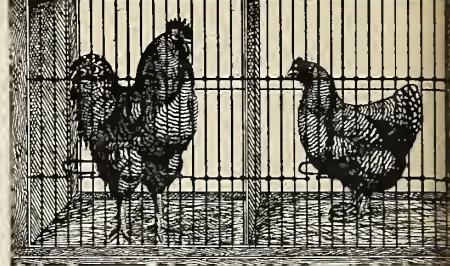
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For Poultry, Pigeons, Cats and Cavies.  
A Specialty of Caging Winter Shows  
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Write for free illustrated catalogue of sizes.

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Fultonville, New York.

## 25 Years Experience in Breeding BARRED ROCKS

### —FIFTY—

### HIGH CLASS COCKERELS FOR SALE

From either cockerel or pullet matings

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To make room.

EGGS \$3 \$5 Per Setting, from our Special Mating's

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Tipton's Poultry Breeders' Directory will be distributed among the large poultry supply houses, manufacturers and big mail order houses for use in distributing and circularizing their goods. You will get a big mail. Your name will go to the publishers of all the leading poultry journals, farm papers, magazines, and you will receive many sample copies of America's best publications, of much value to you.

Send 10c for four months' subscription to the *Modern Farmer and Poultryman*, Missouri's leading farm and poultry paper, and your name will be inserted in this big directory. Please mention the variety of poultry you breed, and if more than one kind, send 5c additional for each breed. Write name and address plainly. Send today, silver or stamps. Address.

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### Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

#### EXCLUSIVELY

NO PAINS OR MONEY HAS BEEN SPARED  
IN MATING MY PENS

Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100

W. B. FARRIS, Pulaski, Tenn.

### WORLD FAMED NAT. ONALS

Eggs at half price now from the best blood in America. Winners at the largest shows on the continent. B. P. Roe's, White Wyandottes and Bronze Turkeys. Write for free 8 page circular

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Expert Judge Route 4 FAIRLAND, IND.

### BUFF ORPINGTONS NONE BETTER

Pen No. 1, \$4.00; Pen No. 2, \$2.50 per setting of 15 eggs.  
Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

**LELAND POULTRY FARM**  
MAYES HUME, Proprietor, SPRING HILL, TENN.

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24 cents a word each month for one, two or three insertions; 2 cents a word each month for four or more insertions. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50; one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50c extra.

Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and CASH MUST INVARIABLY ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

## BANTAMS

BANTAMS—Cochin, Japanese and Seabright Bantams. Winners at New York, Chicago, Boston. The best aristocratic blue blooded little chaps in America. E. H. Galusha, Ensley, Ala. 39

## GAMES

MONEY back if my White Indian Games fail to please you. Large, hardy, all-purpose birds; 15 eggs \$2.00. M. E. Kennedy, Temple, Ga., Route 3. 41

## LEGHORNS

REMAINDER of season eggs from Thornhill's best S. C. B. Leghorn pens \$1.00 per 15; guaranteed. Thornhill's Poultry Yards, 203 Ninth St., New Decatur, Ala. 39

SINGLE Comb White Leghorns exclusively, Wyckoff strain, standard bred, large, strong, vigorous and heavy layers, winning 1st hen at recent Knoxville show. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Edward Montgomery, Knoxville, Tenn. 39

ANNUAL Clearance Sale of Yearling Breeders. Most profitable flock of Single Comb White Leghorns in the country. Seventy-five cents each. Biggest bargain you ever saw. Satisfactory shipment guaranteed. Send your order now. They will sell quickly. Only three hundred left. White Leghorn Poultry Yards Co., Box D, Waterville, N. Y. 39

## MINORCAS

S. C. BLACK Minorcas that won at Birmingham, Montgomery, Atlanta, Nashville and other shows. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Stock a matter of correspondence. Mrs. W. S. Porter, Petersburg, Tenn. 41

MY White Minorcas have the size and are white; handsome birds; winners of 1st and 2nd cockerels, 1st and 2nd pullets at Tampa. Prospect Hill Poultry Farm, Clarcona, Orange Co., Florida. 39

## ORPINGTONS

GRAND trio Black Orpingtons—Cock worth \$50.00 himself. Fit to win anywhere. Hens good also. Don't breed them, therefore will sell cheap. Price \$25.00, if taken soon. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 40

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EGGS from Winners, \$2.00 per 15. My Buff Rock breeders are solid Buff. Every female scoring better than 92; mated to first cock Hagerstown, 1905, second cock Tampa, 1906. Prospect Hill Poultry Farm, Clarcona, Orange Co., Florida. 39

BUFF Plymouth Rocks—Eggs 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00. Fine pullets for sale, \$1.50 each, or trio, \$4.00. Cockerels all sold. Noble McDaniel, Dravosburg, Pa. 40

WHITE Plymouth Rocks—"Fishel" strain; none better. Some bargains in old stock now. It will pay you to investigate. Circulars free. Coolspring Poultry Yards, Plummer McCullough, Prop., Mercer, Pa. 40

I AM the White Plymouth Rock man. My White Plymouth Rocks are Mr. U. R. Fishel's strain direct. They are the best in the world and just what you want. No matter where you live or what your occupation is you want some of my White Plymouth Rocks. Descriptive circular free. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered. Write me today. The White Rock Poultry Yards, J. T. Sebastian, Prop., Norman, La. 39

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PRIZE WINNERS—S. C. Rhode Island Reds and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Eggs for sale in season. Address B. K. Salmon & Son, Livia, Ky. 39

## RHODE ISLAND REDS—Continued

RHODE Island Reds, World's Fair prize winning strains. Winners at Indianapolis, 1907. Eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15. S. M. Parker, Carthage, Ind. 42

ROSE and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb White Leghorns; special matings best laying stock. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. B. M. Weller, Staunton, Va. 39

WRITE Rosedale Poultry Yards for the right sort, from the right place, at right prices. Winners in hottest competition. Philip Caswell, Prop., Newport, R. I. 39

ONE choice breeding pen of "Terrell's" S. C. R. I. Reds; rich in color; high scoring specimens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prospect Hill Poultry Farm, Clarcona, Orange Co., Florida. 39

S. C. REDS, bred for beauty, vigor, heavy laying qualities, and standard points. A strain that will win and please. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock for sale later. Few hens for sale. E. F. Ellsworth, Johnson City, Tenn. 41

## WYANDOTTES

WHITE Wyandottes—Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs \$5.00 per setting; stock \$2.00 up. Correspondence pleasure. D. D. Slade, 227 W. Short Street, Lexington, Ky. 48

WHITE Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Eggs 15 for \$1.00; 40 for \$2.00. Address S. D. Mifflen, St. Charles, Ark. 40

COLUMBIAN Wyandottes—My yards contain the best blood in America. Good breeding stock at low prices. Eggs \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 for three settings. H. D. Brinser, Manchester, Va. 42

## SEVERAL VARIETIES

EGGS from thoroughbred chickens, S. C. R. I. Reds, \$1.75, Black Langshans, \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. F. O. Hurt, Limrock, Ala. 39

FINE young stock S. C. Buff Orpingtons and S. C. Brown Leghorns (April hatched). Bargains if taken at once, to make room. Edwin J. Steed, Ramseur, N. C. 39

SEND four one-cent stamps for our catalogue and How to Get Thirteen Standard Bred Eggs for Sixty-five Cents. Address Grand Prairie Poultry Farm, Stuttgart, Ark. 40

BARRED Plymouth Rocks bred for winter egg production. Stock from best egg producers Maine Experiment Station. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Indian Runner Ducks, eggs \$1.25 per 11. Mrs. Andrew Brooks, R. F. D. 6, Auburn, N. Y. 44

BEAN'S BUFFS—All varieties. Our show record, 350 regular and special premiums in four years, at eleven exhibitions, under Judges Butterfield, Pierce, Felch and Holden. W. M. Bean, Anoka, Minn. 43

MURRAY Hill Farm breeds Barred Plymouth Rocks, Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes, Japanese Silkie, Pekin and Blue Swedish Ducks. They annually prove their quality at Cleveland, Hagerstown and New York. Stock for sale. Address Eugene Sites, Elyria, O., Box S. 44

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ANGORA CATS—White Silk French Poodles, thoroughbred Bull Terriers, fine Newfoundland dogs and beautiful Fox Terriers. Woodlawn Kennels, Louisville, Ky. 39

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie Pups. A fine litter of puppies three months old, sired by McKeel's Wonder, he by Imp. Emerald Galopin. Write for description, pedigree and price. C. M. Brooks, Columbus, Ind. 40

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SCOTCH Collies. Puppies and brood bitches for sale at all times. The home of Lily of Craigmore and Craigmore Castilene. Imported and Champion Blood. Full pedigrees furnished. Puppies \$8.00 to \$15.00. Monte Vista Collie Kennels, Johnson City, Tenn. 41

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INDIAN RUNNERS—Leghorns of the Duck family. The true Fawn and White variety. Cook strain. Eggs \$2 per 12; \$3.75 for 24. Paul D. Trigg, Glasgow, Ky. 39

COOK'S Indian Runner Ducks, 250 egg strain. Hundreds of early birds that will lay from August throughout the winter now ready. Single duck or drake, \$2.00; pair, \$3.50; trio, \$5.00. Order before prices advance. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, New York. 41

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POULTRY and Pigeon Supplies. Circulars. Edgar H. Constantz, Canton, Mo. 44

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WILL exchange thoroughbred Homers and fancy pigeons for White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Paul Wilke, 22 N. Desplaines Ave., Oak Park, Ill. 42

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"JUMBO Homers" for "Squab Breeding" \$1.50 per pair. Guaranteed mated and banded. Send 4 cents in stamps for our book of valuable information. Providence Squab Co., Providence, R. I. 41

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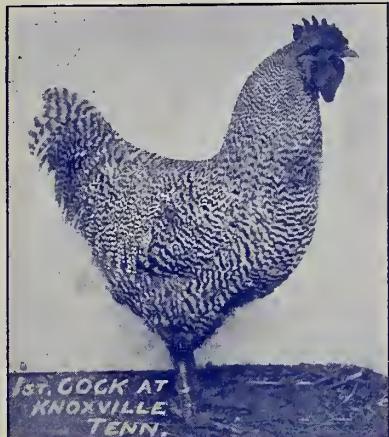
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